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Conference on Restructuring Held in Prague

AU0511152588 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Nov 88 p 2

["kou"-signed report: "On the Theory of Restructuring"]

[Text] Prague (our correspondent)— The ideology of restructuring and the new political thinking is the theme of a scientific conference which began in Prague on Tuesday [1 November]. The conference is sponsored by the Institute of Marxism-Leninism attached to the CPCZ Central Committee. The deliberations are also being attended by representatives of scientific institutes of the Central Committees of Communist Parties from Bulgaria, China, Hungary, Mongolia, the GDR, Poland, the SFRY, the USSR, and Vietnam, as well as from France and Greece.

The conference was opened by Vladimir Kunovjanek, director of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism attached to the CPCZ Central Committee. The main report on topical ideological issues of restructuring and the new thinking was delivered by Milan Matous. The conference continues with a debate and will end on Thursday [3 November].

Romanian UN Delegate Speaks on Environment

AU2610212288 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1931 GMT 26 Oct 88

["Romanian Address in the Economic and Financial Committee of the UN General Assembly"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] United Nations (AGERPRES) 26/10/1988— Debates started in the Economic and Financial Committee of the UN General Assembly on the item regarding the responsibility of states for the safeguarding of human environment and the prevention of its pollution following the accumulation of toxic and radioactive wastes and the strengthening of international cooperation to settle this issue, included in the agenda of the current session at Romania's proposal.

Opening the debates, Romania's permanent representative to the UN stressed that, as part of the growing concern for environmental protection and the ensurance of a rational economic growth from an ecological point of view, firm measures should be adopted to put an end to the ever more numerous fraudulent attempts of transferring dangerous toxic and radioactive wastes outside national frontiers to the end of storing or discharging them in the territory of other states, usually developing ones, or in national and international waters.

The speaker highlighted that steps should be taken for the working out of a system of compulsory universal norms of banning like harmful practices and of punishing the guilty ones. Stress was laid on Romania's full support to the call on the developed industrialized states by the Group of 77 in this year's ministerial declaration to adopt firm administrative and juridical measures, on an internal plane, to prevent traffic of toxic and dangerous products and wastes, and to agree on efficient measures, on an international plane, including the working out of legal instruments, to eliminate it. It was showed that while preparing a global convention on control of the transfer of dangerous wastes outside frontiers special attention should be paid to specific questions related to states' responsibility and obligations for the damage caused through illegal traffic of toxic and radioactive wastes, or their storage and discharge in the territory of other states.

It would be in the interest and for the benefit of all states, the speaker emphasized, that international cooperation be intensified as regards the exchange of information and the transfer of technology for a rational administration of toxic and dangerous wastes from an ecological point of view, and the creation, through joint efforts, of new technologies and the improvement of the existing ones with a view to substantially reducing toxic and dangerous wastes, and eliminating their noxious effects on the population's health and the environment.

In their addresses, the representatives of other states were highly appreciative of Romania's initiative to include in the agenda of the current General Assembly session an item on such a topical question that concerns all states and the settlement of which requires the adoption of urgent measures on an international plane.

European Air Pollution Session Held in Sofia

Zhivkov Sends Greetings

AU0211121688 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 Nov 88 pp 1,2

[Greetings message from Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, to the participants in the sixth session of the executive body of the Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution, read at the opening of the session in Sofia on 31 October]

[Text] Esteemed delegates, it gives me pleasure to welcome you in the name of the State Council and the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and to wish you complete success at your representative meeting.

We are pleased that you accepted the invitation to meet in our capital in order to examine the issues connected with long-distance transboundary air pollution and adopt important decisions for further mutual cooperation in this field.

We are all unanimous in accepting that environmental pollution does not recognize national borders. The peoples and governments of all countries have good reason to be alarmed by the fact that the ecological situation in the world is become more complicated.

Joint efforts by all countries and peoples are necessary in order to ensure that our common home—the earth—is ecologically pure. The need for speedy and effective measures, coordinated between the UN member countries and utilizing the achievements of scientific and technical progress, is becoming increasingly clear to everyone. In this context I would like to stress the great importance of the document entitled "Consequences of the Arms Race for the Environment and Other Aspects of Ecological Security," by which the Warsaw Pact member countries appealed in July this year to all countries and peoples.

I would like to assure you that the People's Republic of Bulgaria is making its own contribution, according to its powers and possibilities, to the successful cooperation between states in the ecological field. We are carrying out an active policy for resolving the ecological problems of the Balkan peninsula. Our proposal on concluding an agreement for the ecological protection of the Balkans has met with positive reactions from the states in the region.

At the Vienna meeting held within the CSCE framework, we expressed our readiness to host a European ecological forum that would draw up a program for joint action.

Esteemed delegates, there is no reasonable alternative to ecological security. Mankind today has no moral right to leave to the following generations a devastated earth, lacking conditions for life!

I wish you success in your work and hope you have a pleasant stay in our country.

Protocol Adopted

AU0111161788 Sofia BTA in English 1448 GMT 1 Nov 88

["Control of Emissions of Nitrogen Oxides"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, November 1 (BTA)—Twenty five countries—members of the UN Economic Commission for Europe signed a protocol here today on the control of emissions of nitrogen oxides or their transboundary fluxes.

The document is a new international base in the framework of the convention on long-range transboundary air pollution with which the parties undertake the obligation as a first step to freeze the emissions of nitrogen oxides in the atmosphere. It envisages that by the end of 1994 the emissions of nitrogen oxides in each country and their transboundary fluxes not to exceed their national annual emissions for the calendar year 1987 or any previous year. [sentence as received] At the same time the protocol provides the opportunity for undertaking of measures for stage by stage reduction of these emissions.

For the first time this document envisages obligations for stimulation of the transfer of technologies between the states, exchange of projects, engineering services and equipment, which was assessed in the speeches of the representatives of a number of countries as a new stage in the international cooperation in the sphere of ecology.

The signing of the protocol is a central event at the sixth session of the Executive Body of the Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution, which started yesterday and is attended by 32 countries from Europe, the USA and Canada.

The protocol was approved and supported also by the representatives of the countries which did not sign it because of some procedural difficulties related to their legislations.

In the continuing discussions ministers and other responsible figures in the sphere of environment preservation explain the strategy and policy of their countries in the resolution of ecological problems.

There is a general will for activation of the international cooperation in the struggle for environment conservation.

Christian Peace Conference Seminar Ends

AU3110143488 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Oct 88 p 2

[CTK report: "Seminar of Christian Peace Conference"]

[Summary] Bratislava—An international seminar of the Christian Peace Conference, which was held within the framework of the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the organization's founding, ended in Modra on Thursday [27 October]. It was attended by more than 60 delegates representing Christian churches of all denominations from 16 states of all continents.

When summarizing the results of the 3 days of deliberations, Lubomir Mirejovsky, general secretary of the Christian Peace Conference, mentioned, among other things, that the Seventh All-Christian Peace Assembly is expected to the held in Prague in 1992.

U.S. Presidential Election Results Analyzed

AU1011125588 Tirana ATA in English 0755 GMT 10 Nov 88

["Bush—President of the Policy of Force—Article of the Newspaper "ZERI I POPULLIT"—ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, November 10 (ATA)— The presidential election campaign was over in 50 states of the U.S.A. on November 8. In Houston of the State of Texas the candidate of the Republican Party, George Bush, declared his victory over the candidate of the Democratic Party, Governor of Massachusetts, Michael Dukakis. The post of the coming vice-president will be taken by Dan Quayle. Three times in succession, the Republican Party wins the right of the highest post in the White House, the commentator Shkelqim Beqari writes in the newspaper "ZERI I POPULLIT."

The victory of the representative of the Republican Party in the presidential elections was expected. The economic and political circumstances were prepared in advance so that continuity be ensured. This time, about 50 per cent of the American electors did not take part in the elections, described as the longest and most expensive in all the history of the American electoral campaigns.

Over the recent years of the second mandate of Reagan, the Republicans created a more favorable economic climate, by reducing in the slightest some figures, which were very excited and determinant for the electoral campaigns. [sentence as received]

But, despite their pragmatic stand, the economic situation is not favorable. It has become gloomier by the quadrupling of the trade deficit, the budget deficit that amounts to 230 billion dollars, as well as the reappearing of the phenomenon for America: the creation of a whole army of homeless, which is a result of the reduction of social funds.

The appointment of Bush to the post of the coming president of U.S.A. does not make up any great difference. He declared that he will put into life the motto "Peace through force." In this way, Bush will be heir of the home and foreign policy of the Reagan administration for the other coming four years, the newspaper concludes.

Plaka Continues Visit to Austria

Meets With Mock

AU0911201788 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 9 Nov 88

[Text] Alois Mock, deputy chancellor and minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Austria, today received Sokrat Plaka, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. During the meeting, which took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere, they discussed the further development of relations and cooperation between the two countries, and some aspects of the present international situation.

Alois Mock was given a friendly message from Reis Malile, minister of foreign affairs of Albania, inviting him to make an official visit to Albania. The invitation was accepted with pleasure, and the time of the visit will be set in the course of diplomatic talks.

The meeting was also attended by Thomas Klestil, secretary general of the Austrian Foreign Ministry, and Engjell Kolaneci, Albanian ambassador in Austria.

Discusses CSCE Participation

LD1011111888 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2330 GMT 9 Nov 88

[Text] Vienna, Nov 9 (TANJUG)—The possibility of Albania's participating in the work of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) was among the topics discussed by president of the Austrian Parliament's Foreign Policy Committee Dr Peter Jankowitsch and Albanian Deputy Foreign Minister Sokrat Plaka, who is currently on a visit to Austria.

In addition to broaching the question of Albania's joining of the CSCE, Jankowitsch and Plaka threw more light on other issues concerning the two countries' relations. Jankowitsch showed more understanding for Albania's wish and initiative for the opening of an Austrian diplomatic mission in Tirana.

Korbeci Received in Cuba, Signs Trade Protocol

AU0911202188 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 9 Nov 88

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the State Council of the Republic of Cuba, received Shane Korbeci, minister of foreign trade of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. Opinions were exchanged on the further development of relations between the two countries in the field of trade, as well as in other fields of mutual interest.

Shane Korbeci also met the Cuban foreign minister, Isidoro Malmierca. The meeting, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, was also attended by Clirim Cepani, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania in Cuba.

On 8 November 1988, a trade and payments protocol for 1989 was signed in Havana between the governments of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Republic of Cuba. The protocol was signed for the Albanian side by Minister of Foreign Trade Shane Korbeci and for the Cuban side by Minister of Foreign Trade Ricardo Cabrisas.

Albania will export copper wires, tomato and vegetable preserves, and so forth to Cuba and will import sugar, pharmaceutical products, and so forth from Cuba.

Babameto To Attend Balkan Transportation Meeting

AU0911201888 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 9 Nov 88

[Text] Luan Babameto, minister of transportation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, will attend a meeting of the ministers of transportation of Balkan countries, which will take place in Belgrade on 16-17 November 1988. The ministers will exchange opinions on the possibilities of increasing cooperation in the field of transportation in our region on the basis of the recommendations made at the February meeting of the Balkan foreign ministers.

Superpowers' 'Disinformation' Campaigns Viewed

AU0911143788 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 5 Nov 88 p 4

[Hasan Luci article: "Disinformation—A Practice of the Superpowers"]

[Text] The manipulation of public opinion at home and abroad has today become a normal practice of the superpowers, and has become one of their favorite methods of concealing or embroidering the content of imperialist and reactionary policies. Intrigues and inventions, conspiracies and imperialist interventions, down to open aggression against one sovereign country or another are invariably preceded by an intensive disinformation campaign. After the aggression of the American imperialists against Libya in April 1986, President Reagan's former adviser on questions of national security, John Poindexter, stated that "One of the key elements of strategy today is to mix real and fictitious events in a campaign of disinformation." This means that the imperialist practice of disinformation is in itself a weapon of subversion for attaining the goals of the U.S.A. and the USSR in their struggle to divide and subdivide zones of influence and to dominate the world.

Washington's subversive campaigns to spread the idea of "the free world," the so-called campaign against international terrorism, terrorism and political assassinations such as that of the Palestinian leader Abu Jihad, the blood of innocent Palestinians and other victims, the defense of western "democracy" or of "essential American interests" that leads to sovereign countries losing their freedom and independence or to the imposition of pro-American regimes—all these things have become practical politics.

In 1988 alone, the CIA published eight forged documents aiming to sully the reputation of the Nicaraguan Government and disrupt its relations with the governments of Latin American countries. The U.S.A. and the USSR wage an intensive disinformation campaign over their high-level meetings, presenting their allies with data in the light of relevant Soviet-American interests. They sabotage their allies in order to dominate them, despite their loud protestations of friendship. They threaten, exert pressure, or carry out provocations against increasingly large numbers of peoples and states within or outside their own folds.

The superpowers have created entire organizations in order to disinform public opinion, especially press, broadcasting, educational, and espionage bodies. Many methods, tools, and human and financial resources have been employed to perfect the art of disinformation. There are various channels for the spread of disinformation, legal and illegal, real and imagined, official and private, visible and invisible. The main bodies for the invention and spread of systematic deceit are Department A of the KGB (formerly Department D), the CIA, the FBI and the USIA (United States Information Agency), a range of religious and socialist organizations of emigre reaction, a series of foreign affairs research institutes, centers for the study of international strategy or international conflicts, and so forth. In fact, the superpowers have created large information enterprises throughout the world. These centers have their branches in different countries, and support dictatorial regimes.

The manipulation of public opinion at home and in the international arena, apart from aiming to market the foreign policies of the U.S.A. and the USSR as expressions of the will of the American and Soviet peoples themselves, has another meaning. The entire American and Soviet propaganda arsenal currently has the mission of organizing and broadcasting one opinion poll after another, according to which the masses of the people at home support American and Soviet foreign and domestic policies. The Moscow press announces that the Soviet people support perestroyka and "Gorbachev's new thinking," and the Washington press declares that the American people themselves demand the "policy of relying on strength" that America pursues in the international arena. The popular disguise, and claim to the right to speak in the name of the people, assumed by every measure that the U.S.A. and the USSR undertake to promote their interests as superpowers, are aspects of the hegemonistic policy of the bourgeoisie and of imperialism at home and abroad.

'Revisionist Perestroyka' Criticized

AU0911153988 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 6 Nov 88 p 4

[Shaban Murati article: "The October Revolution and Gorbachev's Revisionist Perestroyka"]

[Text] The stand toward the GOSR, which marked the greatest turning point in the history of mankind 71 years ago, has been and remains a demarcation line between

Marxists-Leninists and revisionists, between revolutionary and reactionary forces. The hostility of the international bourgeoisie and imperialism, which hate the October Revolution and Lenin because they suffered an incalculable loss and because the international capitalist system suffered an irrevocable historic defeat on 7 November 1917—this hostility is well-known. Another well-known fact is the hostility of the bourgeois and revisionist ideologues and their political currents and parties, because the October Revolution marked the practical triumph of Marxism-Leninism as the ideology on whose foundation the revolutionary transformation of society toward a new world to which the future belonged would take place.

Time has proven that the values of the ideas of the GOSR and its immortal teachings about the grasping of power by the proletariat, the leading role of the communist party in the revolution, the alliance of the workers' class with the peasantry, the destruction of the outdated bourgeois state machinery, and so forth, are still relevant. Many campaigns have been launched against the revolution, socialism, Marxism-Leninism, and communism in over 70 years, crusades have been organized, and the most varied theories have been concocted against Marxism-Leninism, but the Gorbachevite perestroyka represents one of the most direct and dangerous attacks of Soviet revisionism against the teachings of the October Revolution and those of Lenin. As Comrade Ramiz Alia stresses in his book "Our Enver": "The so-called 'perestroyka' and 'glasnost' are ways of reforming even those elements that still preserve socialist traits." "Perestroyka" represents a reformation of the entire Soviet society, not in order to consolidate the positions of the workers' class and socialism, but in order to deal the ultimate blow against them."

An effort is being made to conceal the achievement of these goals with the pretense that perestroyka represents a return to Lenin and the October Revolution and that what is taking place in Soviet society is supposedly exactly what Lenin intended to do in the Soviet Union. Equating perestroyka with the October Revolution and proclaiming it to be "a definite historical stage in the progress of the socialist society," the Soviet leadership is striving to portray it as a mandatory development for all countries, as the only road that must be followed by all countries in order to achieve socialism. In addition to its ideological and political megalomania, equating perestroyka with the October Revolution is also intended to impose the Soviet Union as the leading center of the international communist and workers' movement and revolutionary developments in the present-day world. In other words, it is intended to consolidate the hegemony of the Soviet Union over other states and peoples.

In order to promote his own image as Lenin's sole and direct heir, the Soviet leader and the entire propaganda related to perestroyka and glasnost are making persistent efforts to separate Lenin from Stalin. This is not merely a separation of personalities or even periods, but an attempt to strike against the ideology and revolutionary activity that united those two historic leaders of the Bolshevik Party of the Soviet Union. This is an undertaking in which Gorbachev's predecessors have failed—he himself will not achieve a different result either. The October Revolution and Lenin cannot be separated from Stalin and the Stalinist period, because the revolution, the communist ideology, and the socialism that united and inspired them are one and indivisible. Stalin cannot be separated from the Bolshevik Party and the gigantic battles that it waged for the socialist industrialization, the collectivization of agriculture, and for the modernization and cultural progress of the country, which transformed the Soviet Union into a powerful socialist state capable of coping with such major tests as World War II and of emerging triumphant.

The present campaign of the Soviet leadership against Stalin and his teachings is also related to the fact that it is impossible to trample on everything that is socialist, on all socialist elements in the structure and superstructure; that it is impossible to create that ideological, psychological, and social climate needed by Gorbachev in order to carry out his reforms, without shifting Stalin and his experience in the construction of socialism. This is the explanation for that wicked and massive campaign that is being conducted in the Soviet Union and constitutes one of the main pillars of perestroyka and glasnost. This is also the explanation for the clamorous rehabilitation of the known enemies of the October Revolution and Lenin, like Kamenev, Zinoviev, Bukharin, Rykov, and others, which took place this year. This is not only a rehabilitation of known exponents of anti-Leninist fractions and groups, but above all a rehabilitation of the theories and views that they preached in opposition to the ideas of the October Revolution and the power of the soviets.

Gorbachev is seeking to pave his own way through such actions, because what he is now doing in the Soviet Union is a development and repetition, under a new guise, of what Bukharin, Zinoviev, and other Trotskiyite opportunists sought to do after the October Revolution. One cannot go on to privatize the economy and agriculture without rehabilitating one of the theoreticians of private capitalism, Bukharin. Gorbachev is justifying his own economic policy and reforms, which are being legalized through various laws, such as the one on private work in industry and the service sector, the law permitting the renting of land, the law on the introduction of foreign capital and the creation of joint enterprises, and various other laws permitting the development of private enterprises, free initiative, and competition as a continuation of Lenin's New Economic Policy (NEP). What Lenin considered to be a tactic, a temporary action undertaken under the conditions existing in the earlier post-revolutionary period in Russia and imposed by the severe economic upheavals of the civil war years, Gorbachev is now, 70 years later, attempting to present as a general strategy and permanent policy.

Nor does the reform of the political system undertaken by Gorbachev, which constitutes one of the major directions of perestroyka, have anything in common with Lenin and the experience of soviet power. The so-called separation of the functions of the party and the state is not a return to the Leninist concept of the soviets, but a reformation of the soviet authority on the basis of the Western bourgeois political system. It is at the same time a consolidation of Gorbachev's personal political position in the struggle for power between the various groups in the leadership. Lenin was in favor of the constant consolidation of the leadership role of the party, and applied this teaching consistently in organizing the October Revolution, as well as during the period that followed. He resolutely opposed those views that intended to transform the party into an educational society, which we currently find in the theory of perestroyka.

The experience of the October Revolution indicates the importance of leadership from the positions of the Marxist-Leninist ideology as the only ideology of the workers' class in the revolution and in socialism. Gorbachev's glasnost legitimizes the bourgeois ideology, bourgeois pluralism, freedom of action, and dissemination for all anti-Leninist and antisocialist views and theories. Glasnost has not only created a climate in which everything that is socialist is being attacked, in which the history of the Soviet Union and of the Comintern is being distorted, in which the international communist movement is being blackened, and in which distinguished communist leaders are being denigrated, but it has created a climate in which even Lenin and the October Revolution are being attacked. The literature of perestroyka, with its Shatrovs and Rybakovs, which openly blackens the October Revolution and Lenin, has found the official blessing of the leadership and of the ideology of perestroyka.

The October Revolution and the correct national policy pursued by Lenin and Stalin are a brilliant example of the resolving of the national problem in the Soviet Union, where fraternal relations between the peoples were established in the common struggle for socialism. The revisionist betrayal started by Khrushchev and followed by all his successors, up to Gorbachev himself, opened up the way to bitter national conflicts such as those that took place this year in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Georgia, Estonia, and in the other Baltic republics. The existence of this acute problem is clear evidence of the failure of the revisionist policy of the Soviet leadership and of perestroyka. In the international field, perestroyka is a continuation of the hegemonistic policy of Soviet social imperialism and is intended to create conditions making it possible for the Soviet Union to compete with the United States for zones of influence and hegemony in the world.

The ideas of October and Lenin represent a great practical and theoretical legacy for the revolutionaries and progressive forces throughout the world. They show that the world can and must be transformed through revolution and that socialism is the only social order with a future. It is the only alternative making it possible to end the exploitation of man by man, to provide an answer to all questions posed by current social development, and to meet all challenges of the time. These teachings of universal value cannot be obscured by any perestroyka campaign waged in the Soviet Union. Perestroyka has nothing in common with Lenin or Leninism. It is a revisionist ideology and program.

The AWP has kept high the banner of the October Revolution and of Lenin's teachings, fighting to apply their revolutionary ideas for the construction of socialism in Albania and to defend Marxism-Leninism against the revisionists, opportunists, and other enemies of the revolution.

Zhivkov Congratulates Bush on Election

AU0911194388 Sofia BTA in English
1856 GMT 9 Nov 88

[Text] Sofia, November 9 (BTA)—Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria, has sent a congratulatory cable to Mr George Bush. The cable sends sincere wishes for success in his future highly responsible work for the cause of peace and security in the world and the prosperity of the American people.

I believe, that the positive trends, which were recently outlined in Bulgaro-American relations, will find their further continuation and development to the interest of the Bulgarian and the American peoples, the cable writes.

Zhivkov Sends Condolences to Ortega on Hurricane

AU3110135888 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO
in Bulgarian 28 Oct 88 p 6

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman, has sent a message to Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Executive Commission of the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and president of the Republic of Nicaragua, which expresses sincere condolences on the loss of human lives and extensive destruction caused by the hurricane, which hit Nicaragua. Deep condolences in connection with the natural disaster have been conveyed to the relatives of the casualties and the friendly Nicaraguan people.

Cooperation Session With Japan Held

Opens in Sofia

AU0811215488 Sofia BTA in English
2109 GMT 8 Nov 88

["Bulgaro-Japanese Economic Cooperation Panel Holds Session"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, November 8 (BTA)—The Bulgaro-Japanese Committee for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation began its 11th session here today. Opening the session, Mr Petko Danchev, the committee's Bulgarian co-chairman and president of the Biotechnological and Chemical Industry Association, said that the fruitful joint work provides a good basis for a still more comprehensive utilization of the two countries' trade and economic capabilities. He indicated that the Bulgarian Government and the Bulgaro-Japanese committee will support and encourage all initiatives for the implementation of mutually advantageous joint projects.

Mr Kazuo Haruna, the Japanese co-chairman of the committee and president of Marubeni Corp., shared the conviction that the session will give an impetus to cooperation and that specific agreements will be reached as early as next year.

The session will survey bilateral interaction in trade, economics and techno-scientific advances. The sides are expected to sign a programme reflecting the two countries' specific intentions to use new forms of business ties: joint ventures, industrial and technological cooperation, consortia and joint investment.

Zhivkov Receives President

AU0911191388 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian
1830 GMT 9 Nov 88

[Text] In Sofia today Comrade Todor Zhivkov received Mr Kazuo Haruna, the president of Marubeni, one of the largest Japanese cooperations. The guest is in Bulgaria for the 11th session of the mixed Bulgarian-Japanese Committee for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation, and is the chairman of the Japanese section of the committee.

Both sides expressed satisfaction with the emerging good trends for improving relations in metallurgy, the chemical industry, biotechnologies, and the food industry. Emphasis was laid on the great mutual interest in applying the new, more effective forms of cooperation: setting up joint enterprises and consortiums, and industrial and technical production sharing.

[Sofia BTA in English at 1835 GMT on 9 November, in reporting Zhivkov's reception of Haruna, adds the following: "Mr Petko Danchev, chairman of the "Biotechnological and Chemical Industry" Association and chairman of the Bulgarian part of the joint committee, was present at the meeting"]

Hungarian People's Front Pays Visit

Meeting With Kubadinski

AU0911192788 Sofia BTA in English
1841 GMT 9 Nov 88

["Bulgaro-Hungarian Cooperation"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, November 9 (BTA)—The role of the Bulgarian Fatherland Front and the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front in the process of restructuring was the main topic of the talks that were held here today between delegations of the two organizations led by Mr Istvan Huszar, secretary general of the All-Hungarian Council of the Patriotic People's Front, and by Mr Pencho Kubadinski, chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front.

Mr Istvan Huszar confirmed the willingness for further broadening of the relations between the two fronts on the basis of the very good cooperation. The two sides were of the opinion that the contacts between the two organizations are very fruitful. The exchange of experience is of great importance and it must become more active and full of content in the present conditions.

Mr Pencho Kubadinski pointed out that Hungarian experience has been used when establishing recently the Bulgarian Consumers' Council in the system of the Fatherland Front.

Received by Balev

AU0911204488 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 9 Nov 88

[Text] In Sofia today Milko Balev, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, received a visiting delegation from the Patriotic People's Front of Hungary led by Istvan Huszak, secretary general of the front's All-Hungarian Council.

They exchanged information on the implementation of the restructuring in both friendly countries in all fields of socioeconomic life. Comrade Milko Balev briefed the visitors on the main problems and tasks that the BCP is resolving in fulfillment of the decisions of the BCP National Conference concerning implementing the July Concept for the further construction of socialism in Bulgaria.

Balev Receives Mozambican Education Official

AU0411212288 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 4 Nov 88

[Text] Comrade Milko Balev received Jose Julio de Andrade, secretary of physical education and sports of Mozambique and director of the cabinet of the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] party president.

He is visiting our country at the invitation of the Bulgarian Union for Physical Culture and Sports Central Council, The guest was briefed on the restructuring process in our country in implementing the BCP's July Plenum Concept, and on Bulgaria's peace-loving foreign policy in the Balkans, Europe, and the world.

The guest from Mozambique spoke on the situation in his country. Mutual readiness was expressed to expand the relations of friendship and cooperation between the BCP and Frelimo, between Bulgaria and Mozambique.

Mladenov Departs for Luxembourg 10 November

AU1011105588 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 10 Nov 88

[Text] Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, departed for an official visit to the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg today at the invitation of Jacques Poos, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of Luxembourg.

USSR Awards Lukanov on Birthday

AU0311194888 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 3 Nov 88

[Text] The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has issued a decree on awarding Andrey Lukanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, minister of foreign economic relations, permanent Bulgarian representative to CEMA, and chairman of the Bulgarian part of the Joint Bulgarian-USSR Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, with the "Friendship Among People" Order on his 50th birthday.

The high distinction was presented to Andrey Lukanov by Viktor Sharapov, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria. The festive ceremony at the USSR Embassy was attended by Comrades Nacho Papazov, Dimitur Stanishev, and other officials.

Legal Delegation Visits PRC Counterparts

AU0711180188 Sofia BTA in English 1543 GMT 7 Nov 88

[Text] Beijing, November 7 (BTA correspondent)—From 28 October through 6 November a Bulgarian delegation led by this country's Public Chief Prosecutor Vasil Mruchkov was on a visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Supreme People's Prosecutor's Office. The delegation held talks with Mr Liu Chere [name and title as received], the general prosecutor, with Mr Ren Jianxin, chairman of the Supreme People's Court, with Mr Cai Cheng, minister of justice and Mr Wan Fang, member of the State Council and minister of Social Security of China. The two sides exchanged information on the activities of the two countries prosecutor's offices and the major law protecting authorities and concluded agreements for the further exchange of experience and deepening of cooperation in this field. The Bulgarian guests were received by Mr Quiao Shi, member of the Standing Committee of the Politburo of the Secretariat of the CC of the CCP.

Electronics Exhibition Opens in Beijing

AU3110175788 Sofia BTA in English 1707 GMT 31 Oct 88

[Text] Beijing, October 31 (BTA correspondent)—The first exhibition of Bulgarian electronic equipment opened here today. It is organised by the INCOMS Economic Corporation, the ISOTIMPEX Economic Corporation and the Chinese Dalun Technology Corporation, the principal partner of the Bulgarian companies in the People's Republic of China.

"Bilateral cooperation in electronics has been maintained since the end of the 1970's, but closer contacts with Chinese customers have been established for two or three years now. We can't yet say that the volume of trade corresponds to the actual capacities of either

Bulgaria or China. The exhibition is intended to familiarize a wide range of Chinese partners with the technological achievements of Bulgarian electronics," said Mr Khristo Buyukliev, the ISOTIMPEX representative in Beijing. The show includes state-of-the-art personal computers, manufacturing process control systems, cash registers, peripherals, digital telephone exchanges and classroom aids which are expected to awaken the interest of Chinese experts.

Sofia's Mayor Ninov Signs Protocol in Athens

AU0911193988 Sofia BTA in English
1845 GMT 9 Nov 88

["Cooperation Between Athens and Sofia"—BTA headline]

[Text] Athens, November 9 (BTA correspondent)—The visit of Mr Stefan Ninov, which was at the invitation of the Mayor of Athens, Mr Maltiadhis Evert, ended after the signing of a protocol for cooperation between the municipalities of Athens and Sofia.

The document, which was signed by the two mayors, points out that Sofia and Athens will expand their fruitful cooperation in the field of social management, culture, social life and sports. There will be an exchange of working groups on the issues of restructuring, construction, preservation of the environment, monuments of culture, transport, trade and services, public utility services, planting, etc., aiming to increase the efficiency in the solution of important issues in the development of the two capitals. There will be direct connections between the municipalities of Sofia and the municipalities of Athens as well as organizing of artistic and sports events in the two capitals.

At the time of his visit to Athens the Bulgarian guest was received by Ioannis Skoularikis, second minister in the Ministry of Internal Affairs, responsible for the activities of the municipalities in Greece.

Cooperation Agreement Signed With YAR

AU0511135988 Sofia BTA in English
2105 GMT 4 Nov 88

[Text] Sofia, November 4 (BTA)—Bulgaria and the Yemen Arab Republic signed here a plan for exchange and cooperation in education, culture and science in the 1989-1991 period.

Under the document, there will be an increased exchange of cultural figures and educationalists, a more varied range of cooperation activities and a better acquaintance between the two peoples.

Reports on Exile of Rights Fighters 'Ungrounded'

AU0911190488 Sofia BTA in English
1847 GMT 9 Nov 88

["Ungrounded Allegations"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, November 9 (BTA)—Recently Western mass media claim that Bulgarian citizens, members of a certain "group for human rights protection" have been "exiled" while others "are to be exiled" from the People's Republic of Bulgaria. BTA received information that these persons have not been forced to leave the country, but have left after their own wish with regular documents, issued in response to their applications to travel abroad.

Such is the case with Eduard Genov and Ivan Yankov. Ekaterina Markova, Khristo Svatovski and Grigor Simov are issued passports and can travel abroad at a time which is convenient for them.

The competent legal authorities have not received requests for the registration of a certain "group for human rights protection" and the existence of such kind or of a similar group is not known.

Obviously these are allegations which do not correspond to the truth but are inventions of people, who are seeking political sensation and are expecting to receive the respective reward.

Danubian Ecological Situation Reviewed

AU0811165388 Sofia POGLED in Bulgarian
No 45 7 Nov 88 p 7

[Article by Petur Pudev, special correspondent: "The Danube Is Happily Flowing Only in Our Songs"]

[Excerpts] A unique expedition is ending today. The ship "Ruse" has hosted the Eco-Danube'88 Conference since 27 October 1988. Scientists, artists, and representatives of Christian religions are participating in the expedition. Its goal is to work out proposals, which will be submitted to the governments of the eight Danubian countries, for rescuing this river which is still alive.

We cannot determine the exact number of delegates attending the conference, because new participants are coming on board at each port, and ad hoc meetings with the population and local leaders are being held. Scientists from over 20 countries and permanent delegations composed of approximately 150 scientists are taking part, and nearly 50 journalists are accompanying the expedition.

Unfortunately, there are some reservations regarding the efficiency of press coverage on the conference. There was a paucity of preliminary and even current reports in our press about this event. Nevertheless, hundreds of pages of notes and impressions were written by those on board. Reporters, particularly those for Bavarian Television, made a noble gesture in submitting part of their material to the other television crews and we can expect that, as a result of this, Europeans will soon become well acquainted with the proceedings of a great event, held under the auspices of the Ecoforum for Peace international organization.

As a matter of fact, we can say that the beginning of cooperation on public control over activities endangering the viability of the Danube was marked during the last 2 weeks. [passage omitted]

The Balkan countries all have reasons to be particularly active in their efforts to protect the Danube against pollution. This is so because in addition to suffering from the results of our own sins committed against the river, we are affected by everything that is thrown into the river outside our country's borders. The territories of Bulgaria and Romania in particular are affected by this pollution, which reaches as far as the Black Sea shores—every year over 200 cubic km of water Danube flows from the delta into the Black Sea.

Despite all this, we are confronted with a favorable paradox: In the first Bulgarian Danube port of Vidin, the water is more polluted than in the last one—Silistra. The scientists explain this phenomenon by saying that the river within the Bulgarian and Romanian territories apparently has the capacity of cleansing itself of pollution. Nevertheless, you will hardly find any parents who are courageous enough to allow their children to swim in the Danube near Ruse, for example.

Bulgarian laboratories are regularly analyzing the Danube water at 11 locations along its course. Four additional checks are carried out in cooperation with Romanian specialists. During the last 5-year plan 70 million leva was invested in improving water purifying installations in Sofia, Veliko Turnovo, Vratsa, and Gabrovo. However, the program on purifying the Bulgarian rivers flowing into the Danube is not limited to these measures.

Industrial smog, chlorine fumes, vapors containing acids in the form of gas—all these things represent a great danger for areas situated on the Danube shores. As soon as the vapors come into contact with the water, they dissolve in the water. Taking into consideration the gravity of the situation which affected the Ruse population, the Bulgarian Government adopted special measures for preventing air pollution in that region. An amount of 90 million leva was allocated for purifying building installations, for modernizing certain production methods, and for transferring certain plants outside the city limits.

It became known during the conference that the Romanian side has also recently adopted measures regarding Giurgiu, which, according to unconfirmed official information, reportedly involve changing to new production methods that do not endanger the ecological situation.

Duties on Privately Imported Goods Relaxed

AU0211141588 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 Nov 88 p 2

[Extract from DURZHAVEN VESTNIK, Issue No 84: "Change in Law on Customs Houses"]

[Text] Issue No 84 of DURZHAVEN VESTNIK published the following decree:

Decree No 1417 of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, dated 27 October 1988, on an amendment to the Law on Customs Houses. This decree cancels Article 30 of the Law on Customs Duties, under which private persons are not permitted to send or receive packages containing samples and goods for commercial purposes or for production. This ban is also related to goods purchased by citizens during their stay in another country that they were carrying as travelers when they crossed the state border of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

This regulation was not in conformity with the new state policy for the wide utilization of citizen's labor for the additional production of goods and services. As is well known, under Council of Ministers Decree No 35 of 1987, a code was adopted for citizen's collective and individual labor activity in the additional production of goods and services. The local market offers the best, or highly efficient, processing machines and equipment for carrying out services for the population in the fields of the trades, building, public catering, house and vehicle maintenance, and so on. At the same time many Bulgarian citizens work abroad or obtain foreign currency by inheritance, gifts, and so on. They submitted claims for permission to import machines, apparatuses, raw materials, and other items to be used for additional production of goods required on the domestic market or for carrying out services. These claims were rejected, in view of the regulation of Article 30 of the Law on Customs Houses. The abolition of this regulation now opens up the opportunity for local physical persons who possess foreign currency or who can be supplied with such currency from abroad to import machines, apparatuses, and other goods necessary for investing additional individual or collective labor in the production of goods and services for the population.

However, the question is posed whether or not this will infringe the state monopoly of foreign trade. The careful perusal of the normative regulations in legal force in this field provides grounds for reaching the conclusion that the latter are sufficient to guarantee this monopoly, and that persons who invest additional individual or collective labor will not be permitted to make use of the abolition of Article 30 of the Law on Customs Houses for speculative purposes.

Leaders' Public Appearances for 20-28 Oct

AU2910194088 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian in its newcasts, the Sofia press, and Sofia BTA in English during the 22-28 October monitoring period report the following public appearances of Bulgarian leaders (sourceline of each report given in parentheses):

The following leaders attended a reception at the Belgian Embassy in Sofia on 25 October in honor of the visiting Belgian economic delegation: Ognyan Doynov, Andrey Lukanov. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 25 Oct 88)

The following leaders attended the opening in Sofia on 26 October of the congress of the Bulgarian Hunting and Fishing Union: Pencho Kubadinski and BCP Central Committee Secretary Vasil Tsanov. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 26 Oct 88)

The following leaders attended a reception at the CSSR Embassy in Sofia on 27 October to mark the 70th anniversary of the proclamation of the republic: Milko Balev, Ognyan Doynov, Grisha Filipov, Stanko Todorov, Dimitur Stanishev, and Georgi Yordanov. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 27 Oct 88)

Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, received Prince Albert and Robert Urbain, minister of external trade of Belgium, in Sofia on 26 October. (Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 26 Oct 88) In Sofia on 27 October he received Gligorie Gogovski, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the SR of Macedonia. (Sofia BTA in English 1448 GMT 27 Oct 88)

Georgi Atanasov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, addressed a meeting in Sofia on 24 October of the Consumers' Council under the Fatherland Front National Council. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 24 Oct 88) In Sofia on 25 October he received Prince Albert of Belgium and Robert Urbain, Belgian minister of external trade. (Sofia BTA in English 2325 GMT 25 Oct 88) In Sofia on 26 October Atanasov received Gligorie Gogovski, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the SR of Macedonia. (Sofia BTA in English 1843 GMT 26 Oct 88)

Milko Balev, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, led talks in Sofia on 24 October with a UK parliamentary delegation led by Conservative Member of Parliament Michael Joplin. (Sofia BTA in English 1906 GMT 24 Oct 88)

Ognyan Doynov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, had talks in Sofia on 26 October with the visiting Gligorie Gogovski of Macedonia. (Sofia BTA in English 1843 GMT 26 Oct 88)

Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, took part in a meeting in Sofia on 20 October of the Defense Ministry leadership with Army Olympic athletes. (Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 21 Oct 88 pp 1, 4) In Sofia on 23 October he presented awards to outstanding officers at a ceremony in the Central Army Club. (Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 24 Oct 88 p 1) In Sofia on 27 October he attended the traditional meeting in Sofia on 27 October of Defense Ministry leaders with the mothers of young recruits to the Bulgarian People's Army. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 27 Oct 88)

Petur Mladenov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs, received in Sofia on 24 October Victor Hugo Tinoco, deputy minister of foreign affairs of Nicaragua and leader of a visiting Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry delegation, (Sofia BTA in English 1854 GMT 24 Oct 88) and the UK parliamentary delegation led by Michael Joplin. (Sofia BTA in English 1906 GMT 24 Oct 88) On 25 October Mladenov departed from Sofia on an official visit to Belgium. (Sofia BTA in English 0812 GMT 25 Oct 88) He returned to Sofia on 26 October. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 26 Oct 88) On 28 October Mladenov departed from Sofia for Prague to attend the session of the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers Committee. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 28 Oct 88)

Stanko Todorov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the National Assembly, received in Sofia on 24 October the visiting UK parliamentary delegation led by Michael Joplin. (Sofia BTA in English 1906 GMT 24 Oct 88)

Yordan Yotov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, received in Sofia on 26 October a working group from the CPCZ Central Committee led by Vladimir Jakubicka, deputy chief of the Propaganda and Agitation Department of the Central Committee of the Slovak Communist Party. (Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 27 Oct 88 p 6)

Andrey Lukanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign economic relations, held talks in Sofia on 25 October with a visiting Belgian economic delegation led by Prince Albert and Robert Urbain, Belgian minister of external trade, (Sofia BTA in English 1431 GMT 25 Oct 88) and on 26 October with Gligorie Gogovski, the visiting president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the SR of Macedonia. (Sofia BTA in English 1440 GMT 26 Oct 88) Lukanov also met with Gogovski on 27 October. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 27 Oct 88)

Grigor Stoichkov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, held talks in Sofia on 25 October with

Gligorie Gogovski, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the SR of Macedonia. (Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 25 Oct 88)

Georgi Yordanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of culture, science, and education, received in Sofia on 23 October a visiting delegation from the USSR State Committee for National Education led by its deputy chairman, Feliks Peregudov. (Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 24 Oct 88 p 2)

Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, received Sofia on 24 October Victor Hugo Tinoco, deputy minister of foreign affairs of Nicaragua and leader of a visiting Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry delegation.(Sofia BTA in English 1854 GMT 24 Oct 88) In Banki, Sofia Oblast, on 26 October Stanishev spoke at a meeting to mark the 10th anniversary of the signing of the friendship treaty with Mozambique. (Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 27 Oct 88 p 2)

Leaders' Public Appearances for 27 Oct-4 Nov

AU0511162788 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian in its newcasts, the Sofia press, and Sofia BTA in English during the 29 October-4 November monitoring period report the following public appearances of Bulgarian leaders (sourceline of each report given in parentheses):

The following leaders took part in a festive meeting in Sofia on 27 October to mark the 90th anniversary of the birth of the revolutionary hero Dimitur Ganev: Dobri Dzhurov and Emil Khristov. (Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 28 Oct 88 p 6)

The following leaders attended a traditional meeting in Sofia on 1 November to mark Journalists' Day: Yordan Yotov and Georgi Yordanov. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 1 Nov 88)

At a ceremony held in the Soviet Embassy in Sofia on 3 November and attended by Dimitur Stanishev, Andrey Lukanov was presented a Soviet order by Soviet Ambassador Viktor Sharapov. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 3 Nov 88)

Georgi Atanasov, member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee (CC) and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received in Sofia on 1 November the leaders of the delegations taking part in the session of the executive body of the Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution. (Sofia BTA in English 1500 GMT 1 Nov 88)

Milko Balev, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP CC, received in Sofia on 28 October a delegation of the Peasants' Justice Party of Afghanistan led by Abdul Hakim Tawana. (Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 28 Oct 88) Pencho Kubadinski, member of the BCP CC and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, attended a commemorative meeting in Preslav on 29 October to mark the anniversary of the formation of a partisan unit. (Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 30 Oct 88 p 2)

Andrey Lukanov, candidate member of the BCP CC Politburo and minister of foreign economic relations, attended a Turkish Embassy reception in Sofia on 28 Oct- ober to mark Turkey's National Day. (Sofia DomesticService in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 28 Oct 88)

Petur Mladenov, member of the BCP CC Politburo and minister of foreign affairs, returned to Sofia on 29 October from the session of the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers Committee in Budapest. (Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 30 Oct 88 pp 1, 5) In Sofia on 1 November he received a Cypriot Foreign Ministry delegation visiting Sofia for consultations. (Sofia BTA in English 1843 GMT 1 Nov 88)

Yordan Yotov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP CC, received in Sofia on 1 November a delegation from the CC of the Communist Party of Cuba led by Sergio Corrieri, chief of the party's Culture Department. (Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 2 Nov 88 p 2)

Grigor Stoichkov, candidate member of the BCP CC Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, had a farewell meeting in Sofia on 28 October with Gligorie Gogovski, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the SR of Macedonia, before the latter's departure from Bulgaria. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 28 Oct 88)

Georgi Yordanov, candidate member of the BCP CC Politburo and minister of culture, science, and education, held talks in Sofia on 29 October with Flavio Cotti, chief of the Federal Department of the Interior of Switzerland, on scientific and cultural cooperation. (Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 29 Oct 88) In Sofia on 1 November he received a PRC delegation led by Ai Zhisheng, minister of radio, cinema, and television. (Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 1 Nov 88)

Emil Khristov, secretary of the BCP CC, received in Sofia on 27 October the leaders of groups of party Central Committee workers from East European countries who took part in a seminar on using computers in party work. (Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 28 Oct 88 p 2)

Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP CC, received in Sofia on 1 November Joseph Scala, chairman of the International Union of Students (Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 2 Nov 88 p 2)

Editor Describes Bush as 'Realistic' Politician

LD1011000388 Prague Television Service in Czech 2100 GMT 9 Nov 88

[Text] [Announcer] Editor Oldrich Vejvoda comments on the main event of today. Was the victory of George Bush expected, and for how long?

[Vejvoda] We can say basically from the very moment he began his election campaign. I think that the latest results of 54-to-46-percent spread in favor of George Bush is typical throughout the weeks of the election campaign, and we noted on several occasions that Michael Dukakis seemed to stop for a while. I think that that too helped George Bush to win, but I think it must be said that he is a much more experienced politician, that he looks like a politician, and I think that this was the decisive factor on election day.

[Announcer] A very popular book in the United States is WHO'S WHO. What will it say about George Bush?

[Vejoda] It might say that he is 64 years old; the 41st U.S. president; a son of a banker; an economist from Yale University—that is a very influential U.S. university. Since the fifties he has been in the leading ranks of the Republican Party, which means that he was very influential as a politician. It is interesting that in 1975-76 he was director of the CIA. I think that the moat interesting fact of his life relates to 1980, when he was elected Vice President, and while holding this post he was also president pro tem of the Senate. I think that it is also important to mention with regard to his attitude to Europe that reports have been arriving about statements by representatives of heads of state agreeing that George Bush is a friend of West Europe.

[Announcer] And to what extent will yesterday's elections change U.S. foreign policy?

[Vejvoda] It is difficult to say at this moment how much it will change, because it is necessary to view his first steps after 21 January. However, I want to say that so far, on the basis of what we heard at today's news conference and what we heard in George Bush's preelection speeches, we can say that he is a realistic politician and that he will follow a realistic direction—that is, he will not follow the path of confrontation but will rather continue with what has been achieved so far in Soviet-U.S. relations, and in relations between Moscow and Washington, which are currently of great importance to international policy. I would like to say that it is very important to note what George Bush says about the possibilities of the road to disarmament. I would like to say that one fact must be underlined: George Bush now says that defense spending cannot be increased but that it cannot be reduced either—this naturally [words indistinct] of particular U.S. electors. He is a realistic politician; he is ready—as he has shown on several occasions—to accept Soviet proposals, as was the case in the past. I would like to say that it is perhaps interesting to recall the words of John Whitehead, deputy U.S. secretary of state, with whom I spoke a few days ago. He said that whoever wins in the United States should have one goal: to continue the policy leading toward disarmament and against nuclear arms, which will avoid a nuclear catastrophe.

Official Says Trade With U.S. 'Unsatisfactory'

AU0811084988 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Nov 88 p 6

[Interview with Svatopluk Stana, Czechoslovak commerical attache in Washington, by Zdenek Porybny, RUDE PRAVO Washington correspondent: "What Prevents the Development of Czechoslovak-U.S. Trade; New Approaches Are Needed"; date and place not given]

[Text] The ninth session of the Czechoslovak-U.S. Economic Council was held in the U.S. city of St. Louis at the end of October. Eng Svatopluk Stana, Czechoslovak commercial attache in Washington, answers the RUDE PRAVO correspondent's questions about the course and results of the session.

[Porybny] What, actually, is the Czechoslovak-American Economic Council?

[Stana] It is an organization which affiliates American trade, financial, and industrial circles and their Czechoslovak trading partners. It was founded in 1975 with the aim of helping the development of mutual trade, improving the knowledge of the two countries' markets, trading conditions, laws, and so forth.

[Porybny] What is the state of trade between the CSSR and the United States nowadays?

[Stana] Unsatisfactory. The United States is ranked only as the CSSR's twelfth biggest trade partner from among the leading capitalist states. The annual turnover of bilateral foreign trade amounts to roughly $140 million, which is about as much as our trade with the FRG over 3 weeks.

[Porybny] What is the main cause of this state of affairs?

[Stana] Czechoslovakia is one of the countries with which the United States refuses to develop equal economic relations—for reasons unrelated to trade. Considerably higher duties are being imposed on Czechoslovak products than on products from an absolute majority of other countries. For example, an American importer of West German beer pays eight-times lower duties than the importer of our Pilsener beer. That, understandably, raises the prices of our products on the U.S. market and reduces their competetiveness. This is because the American side withdrew Czechoslovakia's so-called most-favored-nation status on political grounds in 1951, and since then has been refusing to grant it.

The particularly strict procedures of the U.S. government when it comes to approving exports of U.S. products of a high technical standard to the CSSR and, as well, other restrictions, for example to finance mutual trade, are not helpful for expanding trade.

[Rorybny] Did the ninth session of the Economic Council indicate any improvement of this situation?

[Stana] In St. Louis it showed, above all, that American companies—beginning with the small ones all the way to supranational concerns—are more interested in our market than was the case in the past. They realize that competition from other capitalist states is not hesitant. Of course, they want to export their products, but they realize now that trade is not a one-way street. They are increasingly aware that the administrative obstacles placed in the way of the entry of Czechoslovak goods on the U.S. market not only make two-way traffic more difficult but, moreover, hardly contribute to strengthening their position in competition with companies from other capitalist countries.

Jakes, Others View Soviet Exhibition

LD0711235688 Prague Domestic Service in Czech
1730 GMT 7 Nov 88

[Text] After today's gala rally of working people and young people of Prague and of the central Bohemian region to mark the 71st anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, Comrade Milos Jakes visited the exhibition "Soviet Inventions" in the Palace of Culture. He was accompanied by comrades Vasil Bilak, Jan Fojtik, Jozef Lenart, Frantisek Pitra, Miroslav Stepan, Karel Urbanek, and other personages, who saw over 2000 interesting exhibits, which also illustrated examples of Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation.

USSR State Bank Official Visits Prague

AU0311113088 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech
1 Nov 88 p 2

[Unattributed report in the "International Contacts" column]

[Text] Svatopluk Potac, chairman of the Czechoslovak State Bank, received Nikolay Garetovskiy, chairman of bank administration of the USSR State Bank, who is currently on an official visit to Czechoslovakia, in Prague on Monday [31 October]. They discussed issues of further deepening mutual cooperation and briefed each other on the changes in the bank systems of the two countries.

Economic Cooperation With SRV Explored

Talks Open

AU0711111588 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech
3 Nov 88 p 2

[CTK report in the "International Contacts" column]

[Text] The Czechoslovak-Vietnamese Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation opened its session in Prague on Wednesday [2 November]. The Czechoslovak delegation is led by Miroslav Toman, CSSR first deputy premier and chairman of the Czech Committee for Planning and Scientific-Technical Development. The Vietnamese delegation is led by Vu Tuan, SRV minister of Light Industry. The commission will consider the fulfillment of intentions in economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries, including investment activities. It will also devote attention to the modernization of certain Vietnamese plants and to the development of production cooperation in light industry.

Meetings Conclude

LD0511001588 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak
2030 GMT 4 Nov 88

[Text] The meeting of the Czechoslovak-Vietnamese Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation ended in Prague today. They discussed the results of cooperation between planning organs and the coordination of economic plans. They also discussed new forms of cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Vietnam, above all in growing coffee and rubber plants, as well as the development of production cooperation in the textile and footwear industries.

Slusovice Tourism Joint Venture With SRV Set

AU0311131588 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech
1 Nov 88 p 7

[CTK report: "First Czechoslovak-Vietnamese Enterprise"]

[Text] Hanoi—The first joint Czechoslovak-Vietnamese enterprise was commissioned for operation at a festive ceremony held in the Vung Tau special economic zone in the southern part of the SRV on 28 October. The enterprise (named OTAS) was founded by the Agrokombinat Slusovice unified farm cooperative and the Oil Service Company (OSC)—the Vietnamese state company which specializes in providing housing facilities.

On the basis of an agreement recently signed in the CSSR by the representatives of the two organizations, the OTAS will be active in the sphere of tourism. The joint enterprise will restore the Tam Tang Hotel in the Vung Tau zone, to enable it to meet international standards and satisfy the exacting demands of foreign tourists in this tourist center on the shores of the South China Sea.

The first joint Czechoslovak-Vietnamese enterprise is already represented at the international HOTEX-88 Fair which opened on Sunday [30 October] in Vung Tau (about 100 km to the northeast of Ho Chi Minh City).

Consultations With Sudanese Official Held

Discussions With Johanes

LD0411232288 Prague CTK in English
1557 GMT 4 Nov 88

[Text] Prague Nov 4 (CTK)—Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Jaromir Johanes received here Friday [4 November] Sudanese Deputy Foreign Minister 'Ali Ahmad Sahlul, who held Czechoslovak-Sudanese consultations with Czechoslovak Deputy Foreign Minister Jaromir Nehera.

The two sides exchanged views on international issues, including the Middle East conflict, and evaluated possibilities of further development of mutually advantageous cooperation between the two states.

Agreement Reached

AU0811111188 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak
5 Nov 88 p 2

[CTK report: "Cooperation Agreement"]

[Text] A program for educational, scientific, and cultural cooperation attached to the cultural agreement between the Governments of the CSSR and the Republic of the Sudan for the 1989-91 period was signed at Cernin Palace in Prague yesterday [4 November]. It was signed by the two countries' deputy ministers of foreign affairs, Jaromir Nehera and 'Ali Ahmad Sahlul. 'Ali Ahmad Sahlul was received by Jaromir Johanes, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, yesterday.

Husak Receives New Outgoing Envoys

LD0411042888 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak
1500 GMT 2 Nov 88

[Text] President Gustav Husak received Emil Keblusek, newly appointed CSSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Cyprus, at Prague Castle today. He also received Vladimir Gulla, the new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Brazil. Gustav Husak met the two ambassadors prior to their taking up their duties.

Husak Expresses Appreciation of Peace Conference

AU2810212888 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech
26 Oct 88 p 2

[CTK report: "Appreciation Expressed for the Role of Churches"]

[Excerpt] Prague—On Tuesday [25 October] in Prague Jan Marko, first deputy chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, received a Christian Peace Conference delegation on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the founding of this nongovernmental United Nations organization seated in Prague.

He expressed appreciation for the positive role which representatives of churches and Christian organizations, from more than 90 countries on all continents and associated with the Christian Peace Conference, are playing as active participants in mankind's struggle for peace, disarmament, justice, and a dignified life for the world's people. He assured the representatives of the Christian Peace Conference that Czechoslovakia will continue to create favorable conditions for the meritorious activity of their organization.

He then presented to the representatives of the Christian Peace Conference a message of greetings from CSSR President Gustav Husak, which stresses that we in the CSSR highly appreciate the meritorious work of the Christian Peace Conference for achieving international peace, security, and cooperation among nations, as well as justice and a dignified and happy life for all people on earth. [passage omitted]

Economic Cooperation With Nicaragua Developing

AU0711084388 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech
5 Nov 88 p 6

[Bohuslav Borovicka Havana dispatch: "Czechoslovak-Nicaraguan Economic Cooperation"]

[Excerpts] Unlike other Latin American countries, Nicaragua was historically never one of Czechoslovakia's traditional economic partners. Our relations in this sphere have only begun to develop since the victory of the Sandinist revolution in 1979. [passage omitted]

In the present situation, our trade and economic cooperation focuses on deliveries of Czechoslovak machinery and equipment that Nicaragua needs to develop its economy. Within the framework of government loans, the CSSR has already delivered LIAZ trucks to Nicaragua and, in view of our bilateral interests, it is prepared to continue these truck exports. Likewise, several textile plants in Managua have been equipped mainly with Czechoslovak products. Our other current (and long-term) deliveries involve printing machinery, machine tools, tannery and footwear production machinery, and certain medical appliances.

One important component of our exports to Nicaragua is diesel units, which are the only (or decisive) source of electric power in many regions and branches of the economy. We have supplied more than 50 of them. They provide electric power for gold extraction mines in Siuna Township, they operate in the Atlantic port of El Bluff, the lobster and shrimp refrigeration facilities in Corn Island, and serve as emergency facilities in hospitals. In view of the inadequate traditional power plants in the country, Nicaragua is interested in further deliveries of these units.

Furthermore, the construction of the textile combine in Esteli is another important economic cooperation project in which Czechoslovakia is involved. [passage omitted]

It is only natural that the geographical distance between our states and the completely different conditions in our two countries cause certain problems. One such problem concerns spare parts and the proper maintenance of the machinery and equipment delivered. It is obvious that the answer to Nicaragua's understandable effort to economize to the utmost must not lie in endeavors to sell equipment and then ignore its further fate. [passage omitted]

National Front Sends Storm Aid to Nicaragua

*AU0511152288 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech
2 Nov 88 p 1*

[CTK report: "For the Victims of the Hurricane in Nicaragua"]

[Text] Prague—A plane carrying the Czechoslovak people's material assistance to the victims of the destructive hurricane Joan in Nicaragua departed Prague on Tuesday [1 November]. This humanitarian aid, consisting of canned foodstuffs, dried milk for children, and medicines, was paid for by the Peace and Solidarity Fund of the CSSR National Front.

Protocol on Goods Exchange With Hungary Signed

*AU0711170688 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech
5 Nov 88 p 2*

[CTK report: "Goods Exchange With Hungary"]

[Text] Bratislava—A protocol on the 1989 exchange of goods from the consumer goods inventory of domestic trade was signed between the CSSR and the Hungarian People's Republic in Bratislava on Friday [4 November], at the close of the 2-day session of the Czechoslovak-Hungarian Permanent Domestic Trade Commission.

On the basis of this protocol the CSSR domestic trade organizations will deliver to the Hungarian People's Republic foodstuffs, linen, textiles sold by the meter, ready-made clothes, furniture, cosmetics, enamel pots and pans, and certain other products to the tune of R200 million. Apart from traditional foodstuffs, we will also import from Hungary knitwear, ready-made clothes, fancy leather goods, light fittings, ceramics, and cosmetics in equivalent amounts. The mutual goods exchange in state and cooperative trade (including the so-called border exchange) will increase in 1989 by almost R56 million on each side, compared with agreements concluded for 1988.

CPCZ Delegation Arrives in Greece

*AU0911145788 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech
7 Nov 88 p 7*

["(z)"-signed report in the "24 Hours Abroad" column]

[Text] A CPCZ Central Committee study delegation, led by Jaroslav Jeneral, deputy head of a CPCZ Central Committee department, arrived in Athens on Sunday [6 November] at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Greek Communist Party (KKE). During its stay in Greece, the delegation will acquaint itself with party experience in the work in social organizations and local self-management bodies.

Conference of Chambers of Commerce Assessed

*AU0911151188 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech
8 Nov 88 p 4*

[Article by Svatopluk Smutny: "Different Paths But Identical Goals"]

[Excerpts] Changes in the system of the economic mechanism affect not only the central agencies, but primarily affect economic organizations. [passage omitted] The current period is one in which the enterprise sphere in particular needs help, or at least advice, on many issues and problems. Above all, among the institutions that help enterprises in this regard are industry and the chambers of commerce. The agenda of the recent conference of the presidents of the CEMA countries' and the Yugoslav chambers in Prague therefore included the exchange of experience gained from their role in the process of restructuring.

A characteristic feature of this exchange of experience is the diversity of the paths and methods that the chambers choose in the pursuit of their identical goal. Yet despite this diversity of methods there is much common ground, such as support for the development of direct links, or for joint ventures with nonsocialist partners. To be able to provide more effective support for them, the chambers need a reliable and substantive information system. As Comrade Jaroslav Jakubec, chairman of the Czechoslovak Chamber of Commerce and Industry, informed us, intensive work on setting up this information system has been in progress for over a year.

Chambers that have already built international trade centers (Moscow, Warsaw, Berlin) enjoy a certain advantage in this respect because they avail themselves of the necessary technical base. In this connection it is impossible not to mention the fact that the plan to build such a center in Prague originated more than 10 years ago, but that its implementation has been delayed all this time for various reasons. The example of the Soviet Union shows that the operation of such a center is highly profitable; our center also could have already recouped its costs in convertible currencies [had it been built]. [passage omitted]

The Prague conference of the presidents of commerce and industry chambers was distinguished by one novel feature. It is no longer held within the framework of CEMA, from whose activity the chambers have been removed in the process of streamlining the CEMA structure. This is also why, this time, Yugoslavia did not take part solely as an observer but as a regular member. Yugoslavia has also been entrusted with convening next year's presidents' conference. The Prague session adopted the statute of the presidents' conference as the organizational base for negotiations. The statute permits the extension of the conference to include other socialist countries that are interested in cooperation between chambers.

The Soviet delegation to the Prague conference proposed the founding of the association of socialist countries' chambers, which, however, should be open to other states as well. The intention is not to establish a "bureaucracy," but to form an organization that could serve as a partner vis-a-vis similar associations, such as those of the Arab states, Latin American countries, and other economic groupings. The formation of the association is desirable also in view of the planned creation of the EC countries' single internal market beginning in 1992. [passage omitted]

Emigre's Films To Be Shown Next Year

AU0911151388 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech
4 Nov 88 p 5

[Unattributed report in the "Cultural Mosaic" column]

[Text] "Filmexport" will purchase for distribution in Czechoslovak cinemas all films directed by Milos Forman [CSSR director who emigrated in 1968], including "Hair" and "One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest." They will be screened late next year. His film "Firemen's Ball" [Forman's last film shot in the CSSR] is now being rescreened.

Symposium Planned by Opposition Groups

AU1011095188 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German
10 Nov 88 pp 1,2

["b.b." article: "CSSR: Fresh Controversy Between State and Opposition?"]

[Text] Vienna/Prague—The CSSR capital will probably see another confrontation between the state power and civil rights activists. Several opposition groups have prepared a symposium under the slogan "CSSR 1968," which is scheduled to begin tomorrow, Friday [11 November] and which will last until Sunday [13 November]. The organizers (Charter 77, Jazz Section, Democratic Initiative, Independent Peace Association, Association of Friends of the United States) have invited a number of foreign figures to participate. By refusing to grant visas to several persons who have been invited, the CSSR authorities have already signaled that the symposium is a thorn in their side.

The International Helsinki Federation (IHF) will still travel to Prague with a delegation of prominent figures. It will include, among others, Max van der Stoel, former Netherlands foreign minister; Erhard Busek, chairman of Vienna's OeVP [Austrian People's Party]; and the well-known French journalists Francois Revel and Pierre Hassner. DIE ZEIT publisher Marion Graefin Doenhoff as well as the rector of Copenhagen University, Ove Nathan, were barred from entering the country. The authorities also hinted that Van der Stoel is not very welcome.

As a matter of fact, the Helsinki Federation already weeks ago addressed the CSSR authorities in order to convince them of the significance of the seminar. However, it received no answer. The chairman of the preparatory committee for the symposium, the internationally renowned Prague writer Vaclav Havel, paid a visit to the premier's office in order to not give cause to the authorities for condemning the symposium as "conspiratorial and illegal" from the start.

The IHF has planned a similar symposium in Vienna for the weekend, which will be chaired by IHF President Karl Johannes von Schwarzenberg. A number of exiled CSSR citizens will participate.

13 Arrested Beforehand

AU1011171188 Paris AFP in English
1654 GMT 10 Nov 88

[Text] Prague, Nov 10 (AFP)—At least 13 Czechoslovak dissidents were detained late Wednesday and early Thursday ahead of an international independent history symposium due to take place in Prague this weekend, sources close to the arrested people said.

Most of those picked up are signatories of the Charter 77 for the defence of human rights.

They include Jiri Hajek, foreign minister during the "Prague Spring" of 1968, Stanislav Devaty and Milos Hajek, both Charter 77 spokesmen, journalists Jiri Dienstbier, Jiri Ruml and Jan Stern, Catholic activist Vaclav Benda and Milos Rejchrt, a pastor, the sources said.

Police took them away "for inquiries", their families were told. Their relatives expect them to be held for at least 48 hours, the legal limit in Czechoslovakia for detention without charge.

The symposium entitled "Czechoslovakia 88" is to be on the theme "Czechoslovkia and Events in Europe 1918-88". Its principal organisers are the playwright Vaclav Havel, social democrat Rudolf Battek and the vice-president of the International Federation for Human Rights, Ladislav Lis.

All three are Charter 77 signatories.

Several hundred people were taken into preventive detention before October 28, the 70th anniversary of the founding of Cechoslovakia as a state, according to opposition sources.

Government Discusses Relations, Energy

AU0811104388 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Nov 88 pp 1, 2

[Report by RUDE PRAVO correspondent Igor Sirota: "CSSR Government Held a Meeting"]

[Text] Prague (Our Correspondent)—At the regular meeting of the federal government on Thursday [3 November] CSSR Premier Ladislav Adamec provided information about the frank talks with Comrades Mikhail Gorbachev and Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Ryzhkov, the aim of which was to exchange experience on the restructuring in Soviet society and in our country, as well as to draw attention to problems.

The talks of the two premiers at the beginning of next year, which will address individual, concrete themes concerning mutual relations, should contribute to the further expansion of cooperation between the CSSR and the USSR.

The Presidium of the federal government will meet with the Secretariat of the Central Trade Union Council at the beginning of December, and a similar joint meeting with representatives of the Socialist Youth Union will be prepared in the course of this year.

Finance Minister Jan Stejskal acquainted members of the government with two versions of the draft principles of an amendment of the financial-economic instruments in foreign trade as of 1990. This point of the agenda, as well as issues concerning the exchange rate of the Czechoslovak koruna vis-a-vis the currencies of the nonsocialist countries, elicited considerable discussion. Eleven members of the government expressed their opinions on the subject. They agreed on specific steps that the government will adopt in this sphere.

In this connection Comrade Ladislav Adamec said that one has to devote more time to consultations before the issue is decided by the government, not be afraid of clashes of opinion in the course of deliberations, but at the same time always keep in mind that a decision must be adopted which will benefit our economy the most.

One-quarter of our enterprises are not fulfilling their plans. In the 9 months of this year the number of projects under construction—at variance with the plan—increased by 6.5 percent, and the plan for the construction of apartments is being fulfilled by 44 percent. These and other details of the implementation of this year's plan were provided by Bohumil Urban, first deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission. He also said that the good crop of grain, fruit, and vegetables is having a good influence on the fairly stabilized domestic foodstuffs market. However, the situation with the supply of industrial goods has been changing only slowly. He drew attention to the need to consistently assert the merit principle in remuneration according to the real results of work. It is necessary to mobilize all forces for the fulfillment of this year's tasks. This is now being decided at every worksite.

In view of the fact that this year the plan is being implemented unevenly, the premier recommended dealing with that issue at a separate meeting.

When discussing the results of the checks of selected projects slated to begin in this half-year, in the case of ensuring the transportation of citizens from the Petrzalka housing development to the center of Bratislava, members of the government recommended not to assess only one, but several options, so that the most effective and the most suitable solution for the citizens is found.

The temporary special commission of the CSSR Government, which has been entrusted with the task of checking some projects under construction and projects slated to begin in the current 5-year plan (this involves 120 start-ups and 190 unfinished projects budgeted at Kcs103 billion) of the total number of 1,026 mandatory and centralized projects, had submitted the results of their checks of the first 26 projects, the construction of which is to begin in this half-year. The commission recommended approving the start of the construction of 11 projects.

The purpose of the activity of this commission, which will submit a report on the remaining projects by 15 November this year, is to draw the government's attention to investment plans which have not been fully ensured.

Subsequently, Minister Marian Calfa submitted to the government for debate the draft law on the range of activities of the federal central bodies of the state administration.

After recommendations the government approved the draft law and charged the premier with the task of submitting it to the CSSR Federal Assembly for discussion.

The government heard a report on measures simplifying contacts between state administration bodies and citizens. (On 1 November in an interview with M. Calfa headlined "We Will Reduce Paper Shuffling," we informed readers about the adopted measures.)

The government discussed and approved the proposal on the CSSR joining the International Convention on the Simplification and Coordination of Duty Regulations, and the report on the results of the sixth session of the Interparliamentary Czechoslovak-Korean Consultative Committee for the Economy, Science, and Technology.

The report on the supply of the national economy and the populace with fuels and power in the winter of this and next year was provided by Minister of Fuel and Power Antonin Krumnikl, whom we asked the following after the session:

[Sirota] There are 28-day stockpiles of coal for sale in coal depots, the national economy's stockpiles total 12 million metric tons, and all 5 underground natural gas reservoirs are full. Nevertheless—could some supply problems occur?

[Krumnikl] The energy commission, which was approved today, will be my consultative body; it will follow and flexibly solve every problem that arises. Of course, an extreme winter could have an effect. But also in this case it would affect large-scale consumers, not citizens.

[Sirota] Under what conditions could rationing [regulace] occur?

[Krumnikl] In the case of heat deliveries [as published] in Olomouc and Prerov. But I stress once more—we are talking about large-scale consumers. People will not live in cold apartments.

[Sirota] You are prepared for the winter, you are presupplied. Are you satisfied, then? After all, just think about how much heat is being wasted, escaping in the air.

[Krumnikl] This is one of the fundamental tasks for the future. Savings on paper will not help us. After all, the energy inspection bodies has pointed out several hundred cases of fuels and energy being wasted. Of course, to resolve this problem we need measuring and regulatory technology.

[Sirota] Waste makes citizens angry. However, waste also takes the form of transporting coal to private persons over distances of dozens of kilometers because coal depots have been closed down in a number of localities. Will anything change in that respect?

[Krumnikl] Coal depots are administered by the regional national committees. They can expand their network.

[Sirota] But it is you who delivers coal.

[Krumnikl] We deliver it, and we are able, thanks also to the understanding and help of the transportation sector, to carry by rail the necessary quantities to the given places. Stockpiles of 1.7 million metric tons of coal, including graded coal, have been accumulated in coal depots over the past 9 months.

Youth Chief Discusses Increased Opportunities

AU0711182288 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Nov 88 p 3

[Interview with Vasil Mohorita, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat and chairman of the Socialist Youth Union Central Committee, by Eva Louckova and Michal Podzimek: "More Deeds for Restructuring;" place and date of interview not given]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] [Louckova, Podzimek] The Fourth Congress of the Socialist Youth Union [SSM] criticized some functionaries who indulge in paperwork and guide organizations "from their desks." Has anything changed since then?

[Mohorita] Today the SSM Central Committee demands in writing only the most basic data. [passage omitted]

The SSM Central Committee has also shed 15 percent of its staff. Another change of principle concerns the systematization of the SSM apparatus. Decisions about the responsibilities of members of the regional and district apparatus fall within the authority and competence of the elected regional and district SSM bodies. However, the principle applies here that the apparatus must not be enlarged and that the number of secretaries must not be increased. Quite to the contrary, the number of secretaries is being cut. The number of SSM Central Committee secretaries has been reduced by one, the number of secretaries in the regions is being reduced by two, and the number of secretaries in the districts by one.

We have also launched a wage experiment in eight districts. The SSM district committees have been allocated the planned wage funds, which they themselves distribute. As of 1 January this system will be extended to the SSM apparatus in its entirety. [passage omitted]

[Louckova, Podzimek] It is no secret that the proportion of young workers in enterprises and plants who are organized in the SSM is falling. What are the reasons, in your opinion?

[Mohorita] Often we do not work with young people who, as we suspect, might cause us some problems. We prefer to work with those who do not cause any problems, with those who are obedient. First of all it is necessary to know views, to persuade—in short, to conduct a dialogue. If neither the SSM enterprise or plant committee nor the SSM district committee, if none of us who work in the youth union, does that, it is a big mistake. However, at the same time I believe that trade union functionaries, executives, and party functionaries, too, should get used to discussing things with young people.

[Louckova, Podzimek] Young people's views of the SSM are formed when they first come across it in the apprentice center or in secondary school. The first impression often is not the best one. We are thinking of the formal approach to the admission of new members, to the mass entry in the first year of school.

[Mohorita] It really used to be the case in the first year that the teacher came and distributed the application forms. Or it even used to happen that, together with the letter confirming his acceptance by the school, the future student received by mail the request to forward a photograph and Kcs10 for the SSM. We have rejected this approach for reasons of principle. [passage omitted] We have devised for the secondary schools the "Radim" program, which makes it possible for all 15 and 16-year-olds to prepare themselves for entry into the SSM in an entertaining way. SSM organizations in the classes are set up at a later date. This practice has already been reflected in a fall in the membership base in secondary schools. On 1 January 1988 the SSM had 93,000 fewer members in secondary schools than at the same time a year earlier. But it is self-evident that we still want as many young people as possible to be in the SSM. [passage omitted]

[Louckova, Podzimek] What is in your opinion the social and economic standing of the young generation? Do SSM bodies deal with these issues?

[Mohorita] We cannot conceive of the activity of the youth union without addressing ourselves to the problems that affect the young generation as a whole. The remuneration of young people, for example, remains unresolved. [passage omitted] The system of wage scales does not give a young person the opportunity to earn more and gain the resources he needs precisely at a time when he begins a family. [passage omitted] The existence of social injustice is a fact. The problem concerns, for example, cooperative and state-owned apartments. The difference in rent is up to Kcs500. Order needs to be established in this respect. [passage omitted]

We have been trying for a long time to become involved in the preparation of housing development projects, but without much success so far. It is a fact that a restaurant is more likely to be build in a housing estate than a youth club. And if a youth club appears in the project, it is the first thing to disappear from it [when funds become scarce]. [passage omitted]

[Louckova, Podzimek] The SSM Congress criticized the fact that travel possibilities for young people continue to be scarce and that the services of the CKM [Youth Travel Bureau, SSM-run tour operator] are too expensive.

[Mohorita] This view is warranted. [passage omitted] There are a number of negotiations in progress and we hope that the planned joint session of the Federal Government and the SSM Central Committee will yield specific results in this respect. The opportunities of travel through the CKM for SSM collectives should be expanded. The development of other types of travel is also at stake, such as the possibility of Czechoslovakia joining the Interrail system, which allows young people to purchase a train pass for almost 30 European countries in their domestic currency. [passage omitted]

[Louckova, Podzimek] Are you not afraid of emigration by young people?

[Mohorita] I do not think that emigration by young people through SSM-organized activities is a major problem. We organize for university students specialized stays in capitalist countries. No one stayed there in the 6 years since we have organized this program. SSM members also take part in international builders' camps. It happens once every 2 years that someone does not return. Some people on CKM-organized tours do stay abroad, but these are people who were evidently planning to leave and who would have left one way or another. Fear of emigration definitely should not prevent young people from traveling more.

[Louckova, Podzimek] Not all young people are SSM members—that is understandable. But there is also a large group of the so-called unorganized youth. Do you know about it? How should one act toward and work with it?

[Mohorita] We should, above all, get rid of a certain prejudice in the work of the SSM—of the fear of talking to and discussing things with someone who may not be suitably dressed, whose hair may be the proper length in our view, and who happens to have a different opinion on certain things than we do. [passage omitted] As soon as people do not talk to each other and do not understand each other, it is the first step to a bed ending in their mutual relations. [passage omitted]

Changes in Private Pension Insurance Noted
AU0811093788 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak
5 Nov 88 p 2

[CTK report: "More Advantageous Insurance Terms"]

[Excerpts] Following up on the latest changes in pension insurance, the Czech and Slovak State Insurance Agencies are introducing more advantageous terms for their own [private] pension insurance plans. This form of insurance can now be held by persons from 18 years of age. The maximum sum of money payable to the policyholder is also being raised. Until now it could exceed the regular pension by 50 percent; now it can exceed it by up to 100 percent. [passage omitted] The working people will also welcome the increase in the lump sum payment for which the policyholder may opt instead of the payment of the agreed pension at regular intervals. [passage omitted]

Further National Reaction to Bush Victory

Honecker Congratulates Bush

LD0911170688 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1637 GMT 9 Nov 88

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, has sent U.S. Vice President George Bush a congratulatory telegram on the latter's success in the presidential elections. It states that the GDR and the United States can make a constructive contribution to continuing the process of disarmament and detente, and to peaceful international cooperation through the shaping of mutually advantageous relations.

Election Implications Viewed

LD1011001288 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2110 GMT 9 Nov 88

[Horst Kaeubler commentary]

[Text] The current Vice President George Bush clearly won against his rival Michael Dukakis in the presidential elections in the United States with 54 percent of the votes. In the elections to the U.S. Congress, however, the decision went differently. The Democrats were able to maintain their majority in both Houses. Horst Kaeubler comments on the election result in the United States.

[Kaeubler] It was certainly no sensation, listeners, when it became known that George Bush was the new U.S. President. Although his opponent, Michael Dukakis, governor of the State of Massachusetts, was able to build on considerable sections of the trade unions, the peace movement, and the minorities, in the final phase of the election campaign it was already established that the Democrats' candidate had no chance against the former senator, UN ambassador, CIA head, PRC envoy, party leader, and finally vice president.

The loser Dukakis was admittedly against SDI, for disarmament, against aid to the contras, but in order not to be seen as too liberal—a concept which the Republicans in the election campaign equated with weakness and lack of leadership—he distanced himself partially from these positions. That had to be seen as a handicap on election day.

Much is interpreted by George Bush's election victory; that the Republicans have won a presidential election three times in succession is confirmation of the fact that the Americans wanted a conservative America and continuity in an America shaped by Reagan. But already the use of the word the Americans is misleading. Because of the 182.6 million people entitled to vote in the United States, only a little more than half voted for the new President. This is clearly the lowest turnout in the postwar history of the United States. But the Republican Party, which came to power 8 years ago with the demonization of the USSR, is still the same. Did not the extremists call their idol Reagan a traitor when he began disarmament dialogue with the USSR? And did it not become visible with the signing of the Soviet-American intermediate missiles treaty that the extremist wing lost the decisive influence?

The new President affirms his faith in the basic conservative principles of his party. But he has also stated that he intends to carry on the disarmament dialogue from where Reagan and Gorbachev stood at the end. One must add that the majority of U.S. voters expect this, for this is why they voted for Vice President Bush instead of for the uncertainty of change. Isn't this the kind of continuity which many electors hoped for, at a time when the search for a new definition of security interests in also under way in the United States.

In his first statement after his election victory Bush described himself as the President of all Americans. There is certainly more behind this than a rapidly delivered gesture of reconciliation after a bitter election campaign duel. The new President knows of course only too well that a heavy inherited burden presses on his administration which begins on 20 January; that is the consequences of the arms build-up in the form of record deficits and state indebtedness, which caused the United States to lose external markets and competitive capability to the EC and Japan, a tendency which threatens the United States' leadership role and instills anxieties in the great financial centers of New York and San Francisco. Is Bush's statement concerning the heaviness of this inherited burden a signal to search for the traditional consensus with the Democrats on the cardinal questions of U.S. foreign and security policy, instead of seeking confrontation in the Congress, as the Reagan administration did? For in both the Senate and the House of Representatives the new President will have to govern with an opposition majority, even if he knows that he has allies from time to time, above all in the Democrats from the southern states. Democrats were able to maintain their majority in the House of Representatives and even to increase it in the Senate.

FRG's Schaeuble Visits at Fischer's Invitation

Arrives, Meets Fischer

LD0911154488 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1527 GMT 9 Nov 88

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—Dr Wolfgang Schaeuble, federal minister for special tasks and head of the FRG Federal Chancellery, arrived in Berlin today on a 2-day official visit to the GDR. He comes at the invitation of GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, whom he met for a first talk immediately after his arrival.

Holds Initial Talks With Fischer

LD0911223888 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1622 GMT 9 Nov 88

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—GDR Foreign Minister, Oskar Fischer, and Dr Wolfgang Schaeuble, federal minister for special tasks and chief of the FRG Federal Chancellery met at the GDR Foreign Ministry this afternoon for an initial official talk.

Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer stressed that the GDR is conducting a political dialogue with the FRG Government while aware of the great importance of beneficial relations between the GDR and the FRG for overall European cooperation.

The central aspect here is responsibility for peace preservation, to which both states have declared their commitment, as expressed in the joint communique on Erich Honecker's state visit to the FRG last September. This visit created a viable and therefore good basis for expanding relations.

Dr Wolfgang Schaeuble stated that the timing of his visit was well chosen. Fourteen months after the visit by General Secretary Erich Honecker to the FRG, the talks would not only make possible an initial interim stocktaking, but also an overview of the tasks to be solved in the interests of the people and peace.

The talks are to be continued on Thursday.

Received by Honecker

LD1011084888 Hamburg DPA in German 0827 GMT 10 Nov 88

[Text] East Berlin (DPA)—GDR state and party leader Erich Honecker received Wolfgang Schaeuble, chief of the Federal Chancellory for talks in East Berlin this morning. Oskar Fischer GDR Foreign Minister and Hans Otto Braeutigam, head of the Federal Republic's permanent mission, also took part in the discussion. An exchange of views between Schaeuble and Fischer was scheduled afterwards. The talks are likely to center on the state of intra-German relations, a good year after Honecker's visit to the Federal Republic, and on the further development of relations between the two states.

Commemoration of 1938 Anti-Jewish Pogrom

Honecker Message to Jewish Group

AU1011124188 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 Nov 88 p 4

["Erich Honecker's Greetings Message to the Jewish National Representation"—ND headline]

[Text] East Berlin (ND)—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has sent the following greetings message to the GDR Jewish national representation:

Esteemed President Rotstein, dear Jewish fellow citizens:

On the occasion of the commemoration of the martyrs and victims of the fascist progrom night of 9 November 1938—a memory that is a commemoration, an admonition, and an obligation at the same time—I assure you, the GDR national Jewish representation, the citizens of Jewish denomination, and all Jewish fellow-citizens of our firm solidarity and most profound feelings of affinity.

In these days of commemoration, honor, and tribute, we recall the protest, the struggle involving heavy losses, and the untold suffering of the Jewish people. After the liberation from fascism, a break was made once and for all on the soil of the GDR with all traditions hostile to and contemptuous of mankind, traditions of chauvinism, warmongering, racial hatred, hatred for peoples, and anti-Semitism. An antifascist democratic order was set up on the foundations of the common antifascist struggle. In the shape of the GDR, there came about for the first time in German history a state in which, true to the ideals of the revolutionary workers' movement and of the humanist legacy of our people, real humanity, international friendship, and the struggle for peace became state policy.

GDR citizens, the whole of society, the state, the political parties, and the social organizations have for all time and under all conditions made the respecting of man's life and dignity the maxim of their actions.

The alliance between all antifascists and humanists, all people of goodwill, which was forged in the common illegal resistance struggle, in the fascist prisons and concentration camps, and in exile, repeatedly has stood the test of time and proven itself to be a promising basis for the future further shaping of developed socialist society in the GDR. It was the German Communists who, at all times, regarded it as their natural, humanist obligation. As an act of human decency and a class task, to give their solidarity and support to all people suppressed, deprived of their rights, humiliated, and tormented by the fascists.

In its declaration "Against the shame of the Jewish pogroms," the KPD Central Committee immediately, without delay while the pogrom was still raging, resolutely addressed the appeal "to all communists, socialists, democrats, Catholics, and Protestants, to all decent and honorable Germans: Help our tormented fellow citizens by all means. Isolate the pogrom riff-raff from our people with a wall of icy contempt. Explain to the backward and the misled and particularly to misused young people, who are targeted for an upbringing in bestiality through the National Socialist media, about the true purpose of the rabble-rousing against the Jews."

It was the German Communists who unmasked and branded anti-Semitism and racism as part of the immediate preparations for the fascist war of conquest.

In this recognition, these experiences and lessons of the antifascist struggle, and in the antifascist legacy lie the roots for the fact that citizens of Jewish faith, our Jewish citizens were among the veteran activists, as friends and allies, fellow travelers, and comrades-in-arms. They trod and are treading together with us the path to a peaceful, truly humane future and are making a notable contribution to the success and blossoming of our fatherland. In this way, the socialist German state also has become a home to its citizens of the Jewish faith in which they experience security and social security, in which the age-old Jewish longing for shalom—peace—is realized.

On the basis of mutual respect, esteem, and regard, a trusting cooperation between the social forces of our country, the state organs, and the eight communities joined together in the Association of Jewish Communities, their boards and members, has developed. In the 40th year of the GDR's existence, this belongs to the proven principles of our state policy and the inviolable values of our socialist society.

Today I would like to give an assurance once again that our socialist state will continue to show regard, attention, and encouragement for the concerns of the Jewish communities and of all citizens of the Jewish faith, for the cultivation of the Jewish customs, traditions, and religion.

The commemoration of what happened 50 years ago and the will to keep alive the historic truth and translate it into deeds are and will remain for us a high-ranking social concern, conveying, particularly to the young generation, knowledge of the heroic struggle—involving heavy losses by all antifascists, including Jewish citizens—against the Hitler dictatorship as a warning and as an obligation, and bringing them up as champions of peace, of solidarity among peoples and international solidarity, and to hate racism and anti-Semitism, is for us a task and an obligation. Here with us there is no escape from history, no suppressing or forgetting historical facts.

In our time, when what is involved is the survival of mankind, we have a high regard for the autonomous contribution by the Association of Jewish Communities in the GDR to the realization of our policy of peace, dialogue, and cooperation. It is wholly in the spirit of our common responsibility and obligation to do everthing for understanding, disarmament, and peace.

In these hours of honoring and obligating commemoration, I convey to the members of the GDR Jewish national representation and to all Jewish fellow-citizens, cordial greetings of solidarity and best wishes for your work for our common cause, for peace and progress.

Yours sincerely,
E. Honecker.
Berlin, 9 November 1988

Leaders Attend Event

LD0911235088 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1746 GMT 9 Nov 88

[Excerpt] Berlin, (ADN)—An event staged by the Union of Jewish Communities in the GDR at the Deutsches Theater in Berlin on Wednesday was devoted to the memory of the fascist pogrom of 9 November 1938.

Under the motto "so that the night will not be repeated..." it recalled the terrible events when synagogues were set on fire and Jewish stores were destroyed and plundered.

Together with Jewish public figures from home and abroad, representatives from the state and government, parties and social organizations honored the victims of the racial hatred and genocide.

The greetings address from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, to the Union of Jewish Communities in the GDR, which was read out by Dr Peter Kirchner, chairman of the Jewish Community of Berlin, was received with applause. Speaking on behalf of the Union of Jewish Communities in the GDR, its president, Siegmund Rotstein, recalled in his address the historic oath in order, he said, to renew it: War and fascism must never again emanate from German soil.

In greetings addresses and speeches, Jewish representatives from abroad underlined the joint responsibility of observing the lessons of the past and preserving peace for mankind.

During the commemorative event the Leipzig Synagogue Choir, Cantor Marcel Land Basle, and the actor Dieter Mann gave performances. This evening the Deutsches Theater performed Lessing's 'Nathan der Weise', directed by Friedo Solter.

Guests at the event include Horst Sindermann, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, president of the People's Chamber, and other members of the SED Central Committee Politburo; Werner Jarowinsky, Central Committee secretary, Werner Krolikowski and Guenter Schabowski, secretary of the Central Committee and first secretary of the SED Berlin Area Executive.

Also taking part were Prof Dr Lothar Kolditz, president of the National Council of the National Front, Council of Ministers members Friedrich Dickel, Hans-Joachim Hoffmann, and Erhard Krack, mayor of Berlin; Kurt Loeffler, secretary of state for church affairs; Paul Scholz, deputy chairman of the DBD; Guenter Hartmann, deputy chairman of the NDPD; Dr Hans Zillig, secretary of the CDU main executive; Dr Armin Behrendt, secretary of the LDPD central executive; Ilse Thiele, chairwoman of the DFD; Prof Dr Karl-Heinz

Schulmeister, first vice-president and first national secretary of the Cultural League; Hans-Joachim Willerding, secretary of the FDJ Central Council; and other GDR public figures.

The numerous foreign guests included Dr Gerhard Riegner, honorary president of the World Jewish Congress, Geneva; Dr Yitzhak Arad, chairman of the Yad Yashem Directory, Israel; Eugene Dussow, director of the American-Jewish Committee, United States; Dr Heinz Galinski, chairman of the Central Council of Jews in Germany and chairman of the Jewish Community of Berlin (West); Rabbi Philip Hiat, union of American-Hebrew Congregations, New York; Senior Cantor Estrongo Nachama, Jewish Community of Berlin (West), Dr Geza Seifert, secretary-general of the Central Board of Hungarian Jews; Sir Sigmund Sternberg, head of the Sternberg Center for Judaism, London; and Senior Rabbi Chaim Levitis of Moscow, accompanied by Cantor Aleksandr Steingrad, Moscow.

Also attending at the invitation of the Union of Jewish Communities in the GDR were Dr Wolfgang Schaeuble, federal minister for special tasks and head of the FRG Federal Chancellor's Office; and Eberhard Diepgen governing mayor of Berlin (West). The chiefs of diplomatic missions accredited to the GDR were present. [passage omitted]

Hager Addresses School Inspectors on Tasks

AU0311130188 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29-30 Oct 88 pp 9-11

[Closing speech by Kurt Hager, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, at Central Seminar of the Kreis School Inspectors of the GDR in Ludwigsfelde on 28 October: "Our Path and Our Goal"]

[Text] Dear comrades, dear colleagues:

At this school inspectors' seminar, the educational and organizational tasks were discussed that must be solved during the 1988-89 school year and in preparation for the Ninth Teachers' Congress. Great attention was paid to significant historical events such as the 70th anniversary of the founding of the KPD in December 1918 and particularly the 40th anniversary of the founding of the GDR which will also be highlighted in the schools and in all spheres of public education in the coming year.

In my speech at the close of the seminar, I would like to touch upon various issues concerning social development which are currently under lively discussion among teachers and pupils.

The Character of Our Epoch

In order to understand social processes and to elaborate a firm socialist concept for the future it is imperative that we comprehend the links and interrelationships between events, the creation and the growth of events, and their historical development. Above all, it is important that we become aware of the nature and the character of the era in which we are living.

There are still 12 years to go until the year 2000. Even if the century has not yet been completed, it can be stated that the 20th century saw many stormy conflicts as a result of which fundamental and revolutionary changes took place in the history of mankind. It was a century of revolutions, fierce class struggles and social shakeups, of murderous wars and unprecedented devastations, rapid progress in science and technology, of substantial changes concerning our way of life, culture, and social consciousness. It is not possible to mention all the events that have influenced and determined our lives and the existence of mankind.

There is no doubt that the most important event of this century was the victory of the October Socialist Revolution in Russia in 1917. It introduced a new chapter in the history of mankind: the epoch characterized by the transition from capitalism to socialism. The victory of Soviet power and the ideals of Red October enabled the Soviet people, under the leadership of the communist party that was established by Lenin, to overcome the consequences of the war, of civil war and foreign intervention, to carry out socialist industrialization despite enormous difficulties and decades of being encircled by hostile capitalist states, to establish a powerful heavy industry, to lay the foundations for a socialist agriculture that is based on the principle of cooperative property, and to provide educational and cultural opportunities for all during the cultural revolution. Besides mass heroism, the "Russian wonder," administrative-bureaucratic methods developed as well. A personality cult was built around Stalin, and serious violations of the law occurred. However, this cannot eliminate the fact that under the leadership of the CPSU, socialism was successfully constructed over one-sixth of the world territory.

The imperialist powers stopped at nothing to eliminate the young Soviet state and to obstruct the path toward socialism. The aggression by fascist German imperialism represented the toughest test for the strength of the socialist social system in the Soviet Union and the morals of the Soviet people. It ended with the crushing defeat of the aggressor, with the victory of the Soviet Army and its allies, with the liberation of the peoples—including the German people—from fascism, with the rescue of world civilization from a plunge into barbarism.

After World War II, numerous socialist states came into being in Europe and Asia, and at a distance of 90 km from the United States, Cuba became a socialist country. Socialism has assumed a firm position in the world and can no longer be removed. It is not possible to turn back the wheel of history. All important problems that mankind is facing today—such as the safeguarding of peace, the protection of the environment, the elimination of underdevelopment in entire regions, the elimination of hunger, diseases, illiteracy, and other social problems—cannot be mastered today without the participation and the contribution of socialism. The victory of the October Revolution and the progress of socialism have paved the way to a new life for many peoples. Whereas some capitalist powers—above all England, France, Germany, and the United States—still maintained colonial or semicolonial rule over numerous countries at the beginning of the century, colonial rule by imperialism has now been eliminated with a few exceptions. Many national states have come into being that have chosen the path of independence; some states like Ethiopia, Angola, and Mozambique are striving for socialist development.

In the capitalist world, too, great changes took place: There are three centers today—the United States, Japan, and Western Europe—that are competing against each other for markets, raw material sources, and spheres of influence. The capitalist world, however, is not only characterized by a rapid growth of productive forces, by the concentration and centralization of the capital, but also by structural crises, an exacerbated exploitation of the workers class and all other working people, permanent mass unemployment, "new poverty," and an unstoppable moral decay.

We should not forget the following: Whereas the scientific-technological revolution, the results of which are being used to increase productivity, to improve the material and intellectual living conditions, has developed in our 20th century—particularly in the second half—imperialism has been using the resources and possibilities provided by science and technology in the form of arms concerns and military forces in a destructive way which led to the death of millions of people and to the devastation of entire countries.

If we draw up a balance sheet, we note that our century will go down in history as the beginning of the era that is characterized by the transition for capitalism to socialism, as the period during which the socialist social system gained a strong foothold and developed everywhere in the world.

Whereas capitalism has existed for several centuries, socialism is a social system that is still young. It is obvious that new paths must be embarked upon and that we must learn from our mistakes. The difficulties, however, that arose in socialist countries—including the GDR—at various points after 1945 are not an expression of decay, of a crisis, of the "dissolution" of socialism—as claimed by Western propaganda—but problems that are linked with the development on the path toward higher efficiency and an increased standing of socialism.

The Nature of Socialism

Currently many negative views on socialism are being disseminated. Against their better judgement, Western media claim that socialism is only a transitory phenomenon, and that it has already been proven that socialism does not work. Their aim is to arouse doubts among the young about socialism, to convince them that a secure future can only be ensured by the capitalist society, which allegedly corresponds to the nature of man.

Adam Smith and David Ricardo, the main representatives of the classical burgeois economy, claimed that the capitalist society, which is based on exploitation of man by man, is the eternal and natural order that has been created by God. Marx, however, proved that to topple capitalism and to establish the socialist social system is the historic mission of the workers class.

The history of capitalism from the original accumulation up to the present is characterized by irreconcilable antagonisms: the social character of production and the private character of acquisition, the contradiction between capital and work, bourgeoisie and proletariat, between the organization of individual enterprises and anarchy in the market, between economic booms and crises, between monopoly and competition. It is not possible to overcome these contradictions within the framework of capitalism because they are inherent in the system. They can only be solved if the capitalist social system is replaced by the socialist system.

Socialism is not the product of wishful thinking, it is an objective historic necessity which must be implemented through actions by the people's masses under the leadership of the revolutionary party of the workers class. In their "Communist Manifesto," Marx and Engels proved in their discussion of the conservative, petit-bourgeois, and utopian ideas about socialism that the development of the contradiction between capital and work, between bourgeoisie and proletariat, the workers class is faced with the inevitable task of assuming political power and replacing the capitalist social system by the socialist system. "Through the development of the great industry, the ground is being cut from under the feet of bourgeoisie on which it has based its production and the acquisition of products. Above all, it produces its own gravedigger. Its fall and the victory of the proletariat are equally inevitable," the Communist Manifesto reads. (Footnote 1) ("Revolutionary German Party Programs," Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1967, pp 16-17)

The founders of Marxism-Leninism have described the characteristics of socialism in their works. In the party programs of the revolutionary German workers movement, the characteristic features of socialism were always clearly defined. The program adopted by the founding congress of the KPD (Spartakus League), which took place between 30 December 1918 and 1 January 1919, reads: "The means of labor must cease being the monpoly of a class; they must become the common property of all. No more exploiters and no more exploited!" (Footnote 2) (Ibid., p 108) The KPD program also includes the following passage: "The implementation of the socialist social order is the most important task that a class and a revolution has ever been assigned in world history. This task requires the complete reconstruction of the state and a complete revolution concerning the economic and social foundations of society." (Footnote 3) (Ibid., p 109)

The principles and goals of the SED, which were adopted by the merger congress of 21 and 22 April 1946, contain an enumeration of the inevitable tasks of the time and the following statement on the goal of the party: "The goal of the SED is the liberation from every kind of exploitation and oppression, from economic crises, poverty, unemployment, and imperialist threats of war. This target, the solution of the vital national and social issues of our people, can only be achieved through socialism." (Footnote 4) (Ibid., p 205)

Following the liberation from fascism, the ruins had first to be removed from our country, and the demon of militarism, of anticommunism, and anti-Semitism, of hostility toward other peoples and fear of the future had to be overcome. During the antifascist-democratic revolution, basic reforms were carried out, which eradicated imperialism and militarism for all time and made possible the breakthrough of a new democratic life. But our party never abandoned the goal of socialism, the construction of which was started in the fifties. This was a far-reaching decision which posed new problems for the party and the people and required great initiatives. It always meant breaking new ground. Today it has been proven that a modern socialist state has developed out of the ruins of World War II. The workers class and its allies have demonstrated that they are in a position to build and govern a dynamically developing socialist society.

The Eighth SED Congress in 1971 made it clear that socialism serves the well-being of the people and that all efforts must be directed toward fulfilling this demand in material and intellectual-cultural terms. At the Ninth SED Congress in 1976, we set ourselves the task of further shaping the developed socialist society in the GDR, thus creating preconditions for a gradual transition toward communism. The party program provides a clear definition of the most important characteristics of a socialist society.

First: "In socialism, the political power is exercised by the workers class. Under the leadership of its Marxist-Leninist party, the workers class, in alliance with the class of the cooperative peasants, the intelligentsia, and the other working people, works for the interests of the people." (Footnote 5) ("SED Program", Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1985, p 8)

Second: "Socialism is based on the societal property of the means of production in its two forms—the people's property that belongs to the whole society, and cooperative common property." (Footnote 6) (Ibid., p 8) Private and cooperative handicrafts are being promoted.

Third: Socialism is based on planned economy, with the aim of increasing social wealth in the interest of the workers class and all other working people.

Fourth: The production conditions and all social relations are characterized by conscious cooperation, comradely togetherness, and mutual aid.

Fifth: One of the basic principles of socialism is the principle "Everyone According to His Abilities, Everyone According to His Achievements." Socialism opens up possibilities for the members of society to fully unfold their creative potentials. It satisfies the vital needs of the working people in an increasingly better way.

Sixth: Socialism serves the well-being of the people. It liberates the working people from exploitation and oppression. It needs and defends peace.

Seventh: In socialism, the scientific world view of the workers class, Marxism-Leninism, is the ruling ideology. Socialist patriotism, friendship with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states, the alliance with the communist and workers movement, and anti-imperialist solidarity are essential elements of scientific socialism, the ideology of the workers class and its revolutionary party.

To promote understanding for the nature and the characteristic features of the socialist social order is and continues to be—particularly at present—an important task in the education and training of the young generation. Currently attempts are being made to contest the necessity and the efficiency of socialism, and to distort the nature of socialism. The media in the FRG and other capitalist countries are trying to attribute all kinds of labels to socialism. However, no "decorative" attribute—no matter how sterile, obsolete, bureaucratic, etc.—can eliminate the characteristic features of socialism, the elements that determine the social face of a society.

The following holds true for real socialism: If the workers class exercises power in alliance with the other working people, the most important means of production are in the hands of the people, and the creative potentials of the people are developed through socialist democracy in the interest of the people; if the Marxist-Leninist party plays the leading role, scientific socialism is the ruling ideology.

All these criteria of socialism are fully applicable in the social system of the GDR.

If a "renewal of socialism" or "democratic socialism" is currently under discussion in some countries, these are apparently attempts at modifying the policy in a way that corresponds to the nature of socialism, which makes it possible to overcome distortions and mistakes that occurred in the past and to fully unfold all advantages of socialism.

The question has been raised whether the justified emphasis on the current problems of development in socialist societies and their long-term development do not make the concept concerning the transition toward communism appear illusionary.

The ultimate goal of the struggle of the workers class is and continues to be—as already defined in the "Manifesto of the Communist Party"—communism and the classless society. Communism means that the means of production belong to the people, that all members of the society have the same social status; that they comprehensively develop their intellectual and physical abilities and use them for the well-being of the community, and that the principle "Everybody according to his abilities, everybody according to his needs" prevails.

This target is not utopian. It can be achieved, and it will be achieved in the process of further social progress; however, this process will extend over a long historical period because communism requires high productivity in social work, a high level of education and culture, and the full development of the peoples' initiatives and creativity under the leadership of the Leninist-Marxist party.

History has shown that, following the victory of socialist production conditions, it is not possible to immediately start the construction of socialism, the second phase of shaping the communist society, but that a longer historical period is required to comprehensively develop social relations and to further unfold the socialist personality of every individual. However, these conditions can only be created gradually, and this is the aim and object of shaping the developed socialist society.

A Historical Process

The SED has set itself the strategic task of continuing to shape the developed socialist society. The yardstick will be provided by the resolutions of the Central Committee, the laws adopted by the People's Chamber, and, above all, by the national economic plan, and, of course, by the daily work carried out in the combines, enterprises, schools, and other institutions.

With these tasks we have a social concept and guideline for the future, which is based on the insights of Marxism-Leninism and is scientifically well-founded.

By the beginning of the 1970's, the concept of the developed socialist society was worked out. Basically, all fraternal parties participated in this; these parties were faced with the task to further shape the socialist social system on the basis of their own socioeconomic conditions after the transitional period from capitalism to socialism.

Some fraternal parties, however, did not correctly assess the state of development that had been achieved, soon saying that the developed socialist society had been established or claiming too early that the transitional period was over.

Our party has made an independent theoretical and practical contribution to developing the concept of the developed socialist society. This is demonstrated, above all, by the preparation and carrying out of its eighth congress. With its decisions on the policy of the main task and the unity of economic and social policy, the necessary conclusions were drawn from the changes that had occurred and our entire social development was altered. It was necessary to implement the meaning of socialism in an ever more comprehensive and direct way and to energetically promote production intensification for this purpose on the basis of the close links between science and production.

Two aspects are particularly important in our social concept:

First, the party program stresses that the shaping of the developed socialist society is a historic process of profound political, economic, social, and intellectual-cultural changes. The insight that it does not mean the improvement or perfecting of an already established socioeconomic system of socialism but that it is a process of continuous profound changes was expressed by Friedrich Engels in a letter in 1890, when he noted that the socialist society "is not a thing that has been finished once and for all but has to be considered as something that is steadily being changed and reformed, like all other social conditions." (Footnote 7) (Friedrich Engels to Otto von Boenigk, 21 August 1890. "Works of Marx-Engels", 37, Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1967, p 447)

It is very important that in practical politics and in ideological work we always consider and stress the steady change, the alterations and upheavals in the shaping of the developed socialist society. At the same time, this is also the answer to the assertion of our opponents that the SED is resisting any changes.

Visible to everyone, a process of profound qualitative change in all fields of social life is taking place in our country, which focuses on the speedy development of the productive forces and the expansion of the socialist production conditions. All this is taking place with the aim of realizing the meaning of socialism, of doing everything for the favorable development and the welfare of the people. Man's self-realization through his own work, through overcoming difficulties, through creatively using nature, and through the ever deeper understanding of the processes of nature and society—as Marx so excellently outlined the image of man free from exploitation—is becoming reality in our country. At the same time, it is the highest expression of true democracy.

This is everyone's challenge to make utmost use of his creative skills on the basis of good education—the challenge to participate in thinking, in decisionmaking, and in responsibility!

We can face the social challenges of our time in the knowledge that with the shaping of the developed socialist society we have embarked upon the correct course. We have made good progress, but we also know that we still have to do a lot of work on the road toward fulfilling our tasks.

Practice proves that our party has always made changes when they were necessary, and this naturally also applies to the further implementation of the decisions of the 11th SED Congress. Changes and reforms are taking place generally according to plan in the process of the further shaping of the developed socialist society, but in their course new problems and tasks are always emerging, for which there are no ready solutions. New questions are steadily cropping up in domestic and foreign policy. They have to be answered on the basis of the teachings of Marxism-Leninism and of the achievements attained so far and in line with our experiences and the examination of the experiences of the other socialist countries.

The fact that we consider the shaping of socialism as a process of creatively looking for the best, most effective solutions results in the demand to always orient oneself toward new things. It is particularly important to discover in a far-sighted way all social interlacements and interdependences, which result from the organic linking of science and production, and to find out in time everything about the nature and potential solutions of emerging problems.

Of course, this does in no way mean giving up all tested things; much rather it is necessary to establish a correct dialectic relationship between continuity and changes. Particularly in order to secure the achievements and successes of the development to date and to establish conditions for further progress, further-reaching changes and restructurings have to be carried out.

Second, as the party program notes, in shaping the developed socialist society it is important to fully bring to bear all advantages and motive forces of socialism and all spheres of social life: productive forces and production conditions, social and political relations, socialist democracy, science, the education sector, and socialist culture. It is one of the basic advantages of socialism, which is gaining increasing importance in the historic class conflict with imperialism, that it has the ability to master the complicated conditions of social development and to shape the varied interrelations between all social fields, particularly in the economy, science, education, and culture, in an organized way. The resulting possibility of deliberately and purposefully bringing about social change based on a high rate of development of modern productive forces in order to serve the welfare of the people and be in the interest of each individual and of all the people, is doubtless one of the great achievements of socialism.

At the same time, this advantage of socialism poses a great demand on the political leadership of all social processes by the Marxist-Leninist party, a great demand on the state's leadership work, and the task of further perfecting socialist democracy.

Over more than 1 and ½ decades, the social strategy developed in the SED program has repeatedly proved its correctness in practice, even under complicated international developments. It is a decisive reason for the political, economic, sociopolitical, and intellectual-cultural successes of the GDR, which are recognized by friends and enemies alike. It cannot be overlooked that millions of citizens of our country, headed by the workers class, have proved their activities as citizens and their moral integrity in their jobs, in public behavior, and in private attitudes, particularly under the conditions—certainly not always easily understood, assessed, and practically mastered—in which the socialist development in the GDR is taking place. An internationalist attitude and patriotic behavior, concurrence with the political goals and tasks of the SED, a high, practice-oriented level of education and culture, healthy self-confidence, and critical, constructive, cooperative, and sympathetic dealings with each other—such abundant virtues have not developed out of nothing but are a part, result, and goal of the policy in our country. At present this is demonstrated in a particularly impressive way by the party elections, the discussion on the 1989 national economic plan, the elections in the parents' aktivs, and numerous other social events.

General Regularities and Individual Particularities

One question that is often raised concerns the relationship of generally valid regularities of socialism and the varieties or national particularities in its shaping in the individual countries.

At present, the socialist world is undergoing fundamental changes. An essential reason for this is the need in some socialist countries to proceed to intensively expanded reproduction after a considerable loss of time, and to pay due attention to the qualitative factors of economic growth, particularly to the application of key technologies. This also requires more effective forms of economic management and planning.

In addition, there is the task of deepening the people's interest in higher performance, comprehensively applying the principle of performance, and ensuring the citizens' active participation in solving social problems by means of developing socialist democracy. In some socialist countries unsolved problems in national relations constitute a burden.

The variety of forms of socialism results from the different political, economic, social, cultural, geographical, and other conditions, the differing history, the varying traditions and experiences of the communist parties, and other social forces.

As long as the Soviet Union was the only socialist country, that is, from the Great October Socialist Revolution until 1945—if we disregard the existence of the Mongolian People's Republic—it was a matter of course that only its own experiences were available for the building of socialism. However, Lenin had already repeatedly pointed out the variety of the specific forms which the dictatorship of the proletariat, which socialism will assume. He stressed "that every nation will make its own contribution to the form and speed of socialist restructuring." (Footnote 8) (V. I. Lenin: "On a Caricature of Marxism and on 'Imperialist Economism'." "Works," vol 23, p 65)

When speaking of the specific forms of socialism, we must not, at the same time, neglect the general regularities and characteristics of socialism, which distinguish the socialist social system from the other socioeconomic social forms, from capitalism in particular. Thus, the SED program notes: "In its programmatic goals and its practical actions, the SED lets itself be guided by the generally valid regularities of the socialist revolution and of the building of socialism, which have been confirmed by the international revolutionary process, and is creatively applying them under the specific historical conditions of the GDR." (Footnote 9) ("SED Program," Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1985, p 8)

Denying or neglecting the generally valid regularities and denying identical characteristics of socialism in all socialist countries—while acknowledging its unmistakable face in the respective country—would be tantamount to denying the nature of the socialist revolution, the nature of the socialist society, tantamount to renouncing its basic principles. Thus, it is necessary at any time to take into consideration and master the dialectics of the general characteristics and the individual particularities in politics. The national particularities must be neither disregarded nor overemphasized. The general regularities must be neither denied nor turned into a pattern that is to be applied in the same way everywhere.

The general regularities and individual particularities are gaining ground ever more specifically. In this respect the socialist development of a country is always unmistakable and cannot be repeated in its specific form.

Here the practice confirms Lenin's words "that complete socialism will develop only ... out of a number of attempts—each of which, taken by itself, will be one-sided, and will suffer from certain conflicts." (Footnote 10) (V. I. Lenin: "On 'Leftist' Childishness and on Bourgeois Attitudes." "Works," vol 27, Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1972, p 338)

The differences or varieties of the development in the individual socialist countries does not mean, however, a restriction, but much rather requires an expansion and deepening of cooperation in the most varied fields. Thus, within the framework of the Warsaw Pact, cooperation in the international arena is being coordinated and steadily developed. CEMA is striving for more effective forms of cooperation.

Like all fraternal parties, our party is proceeding from the premise that an even closer, more effective cooperation of the parties and states is necessary to fully exploit the internal opportunities and resources of the individual socialist countries. This results from the increasing internationalization of the productive forces and from the nature of socialism itself.

There can be no model that has to be only copied and schematically applied by the peoples and countries that are striving toward socialism. However, at the same time, mutual exchange of experiences is indispensable. In his interview with the Danish paper JYLLANDS POSTEN, Erich Honecker said: "When you look around in the world, you will note that all socialist countries are trying to apply Marxism-Leninism even more effectively, which is the basis of their actions, in line with their national conditions for the further shaping of socialism and with the requirements of their countries. This is good for the economic, social, and cultural development of every socialist country. In this connection, it is important to learn from each other, but not to copy each other. All socialist countries have become more prudent in this respect. Therefore, it is not worth looking for a model. No one has a recipe that is applicable to everyone. Such a recipe does not exist.... What is important is the exchange of experiences, cooperation, and mutual solidarity. The basis for our work are the decisions of the 11th SED Congress." (Footnote 11) (NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 21 April 1988, p 1)

Fraternal Alliance With Soviet Union

In this connection, one has to point out the importance of the working meeting between Erich Honecker and Mikhail Gorbachev on 18-29 September 1988 and of the GDR exhibition in Moscow at the same time. The working meeting essentially contributed to the qualitative shaping of cooperation between the two parties, states, and peoples. For almost 4 decades the close fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union has been the guarantee for the successful socialist development of the GDR. The main directions of cooperation in the field of the key technologies are set down in the concept of economic and scientific-technological cooperation up to the year 2000. As agreed at the working meeting, both sides are willing to utilize the scientific, technological, and production potential of the two countries more intensively.

At the working meeting it was also agreed to expand cooperation in ideological questions. Joint research by sociologists is to contribute to timely analysis and research covering newly emerging questions concerning socialism, the capitalist world, the communist and workers movement, and the ideological struggle.

Our party clearly and unmistakably stated that the restructuring of the economic mechanism and the political system, which is currently under way in the Soviet Union at the initiative of the CPSU, meets with our full agreement and support, because the course decided by the 27th CPSU Congress and the 19th All-Union Party Conference serves the strengthening of socialism, progress, and peace in the world. The SED and the CPSU are in full agreement on the basic questions of our time, the questions of strengthening socialism and safeguarding peace.

The restructuring taking place in the Soviet Union is a result of conditions of internal development; its forms and methods correspond to the goals set by the CPSU for itself; it cannot be transferred to other socialist countries. The CPSU and the SED agree that every party is responsible for determining the policy in its country and that there cannot be any schematic transferal of forms and methods from one country to another. At the festive session on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution Comrade Gorbachev referred to this by saying: "We have also convinced ourselves that socialism does not and cannot have any 'model,' by which everyone is measured. The criteria for its development in every stage and in every country are the entirety and quality of real successes in the further development of society in the interest of the working people." (Footnote 12) ("M. Gorbachev: Speech at the Joint Festive Session of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the RSFSR Supreme Soviet on the Occasion of the 70th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution," Dietz Verlag Berlin 1987, p 65)

The media of the capitalist FRG, the strongest European NATO state in military and economic terms, do not tire of advising us to accept the Soviet restructuring, to urge reforms in the GDR, and to attack the party and state leadership because it is allegedly afraid of changes. Of course, one has to ask which goals they want to achieve with this permanent campaign, why they recommend us so urgently to take over the Soviet restructuring in the GDR.

First, they are obviously indulging in the hope that the Soviet Union is moving back toward capitalist economic methods and toward bourgeois democracy through its restructuring, and that the GDR is also willing to "liberalize the system."

However, this is totally unfounded wishful thinking, because restructuring in the Soviet Union aims at strengthening socialist economy and democracy, as the CPSU has stated more than once. All measures are directed toward fully using the enormous economic and scientific potential of the Soviet Union and the initiatives of the Soviet people to increase the effectiveness of socialism.

As regards the GDR, we are consistently implementing the decisions of the 11th SED Congress for further shaping the developed socialist society. This includes strengthening the worker-peasant power and further perfecting the socialist democracy.

Second, the Western media are trying to drive a wedge between the GDR and the Soviet Union. This attempt has also been thwarted. The working meeting between Erich Honecker and Mikhail Gorbachev has, as already mentioned, resulted in concurrence on decisive questions and in the deepening of cooperation between the two states.

Third, the assertion that the GDR leadership is inflexible and that it is afraid of change is obviously intended to distract people from the important social changes, the GDR's great achievements in economic and social policy, in the education sector, and in other fields, and from the international recognition and respect enjoyed by our peace state.

However, this venture, too, is doomed to fail, because the facts speak for themselves and because everyone can convince himself at any time of the GDR's high level of development and of its further plans.

It would be better if the politicians and journalists in the FRG, who are wasting so much strength on their campaign against the GDR and its leadership, were to dedicate themselves to the struggle in their own house against social cutbacks, for instance, against the deterioration of the health sector, which is aimed against the working people and about which an FRG radio station says that the planned cost reduction in the health sector will probably lead to greater expenditures for many patients next year. As of 1 January 1989 a health-plan patient will pay more for his dental prosthesis, about 2.5 times as much as to date. A single crown cap costs DM60, as of 1 January 1989 it will cost DM150. Now a full prosthesis costs DM120, as of January it will cost DM800. (Footnote 13) (Sender Freies Berlin, 21 September 1988)

Another radio station reported on cutbacks in unemployment benefits for young people who are jobless: According to the latest plans of the FRG Government, younger people who are jobless have to pay for the extension of the period on which calculations are based for unemployment benefits to older people. A restructuring law is to improve the financial situation of the Federal Labor Office by saving money in dealing with younger people. Thus, apprentices who live with their parents will no longer receive vocational training subsidies, or unemployed people up to 25 years of age are to receive unemployment benefits for a shorter period than until now. In the same way, the subsidies for advanced vocational training are to be reduced. In the FRG one currently gets the impression that material aid to young people is being refused with increasing frequency. In this way, the frustration of many young people in this state will certainly not decline. (Footnote 14) (Westdeutscher Rundfunk, 25 October 1988)

Thus, one sees that in the FRG reforms are carried out that will result in a deterioration of the living conditions for millions of citizens. If the FRG media think that we would "reform" full employment in the GDR by introducing unemployment, or eliminate the free health system, or undermine all other social achievements through a "reform," they are deluding themselves. They must realize that in the GDR there will never be such "reforms" directed against the interests of the working people, as is common in the FRG.

Unity of Economic and Social Policy

The building of socialism is certainly not a smooth path but a rocky one, as the almost 40 years of the GDR's history show. High demands have always been and will always be placed on those who build socialism.

One of the specific conditions which we always have to take into account is the fact that the development of socialism is taking place in the GDR under conditions that are open to the world. The permanent, purposeful work of the antisocialist propaganda of FRG television and radio gives us no ideological respite. It requires, all the more so, that clear positions for socialism are taken up and that our socialist ideology be convincingly presented in the schools and in all other spheres.

In shaping the developed socialist society, it is necessary—as stated in the party program—"to establish all material, socioeconomic, and ideopolitical preconditions so that the meaning of socialism, to do everything for the welfare of the people, for the interests of the workers class, the cooperative peasants, the intelligentsia, and the other working people, is realized at an ever higher level." (Footnote 15) ("SED Program," Dietz Verlag Berlin 1985, p 25)

This includes ensuring stable, dynamic economic and social development. Progress corresponding to the working people's interests means, above all, guaranteeing social security and raising the peoples' material and intellectual-cultural standard of living, with the aim of establishing more and more generous conditions for the development of the individuality of all members of society, and deepening socialist democracy, the integration of all citizens in the processes of leading society.

The timely introduction of intensification in our national economy, which is linked with the development and application of the key technologies, has yielded remarkable results. This has been demonstrated symbolically by the 1-megabyte memory circuit, which was developed by GDR specialists, and by Comrade Honecker's handing over of the three-millionth apartment that has been built or modernized since 1971 to a young couple from Hohenschoenhausen.

We can state that the GDR's national economy is developing in a stable and dynamic manner. Today the correctness of the decisions adopted following the Eighth SED Congress is clearer than ever. The produced national income rose from M121.6 billion in 1970 to M261.2 billion in 1987. Industrial goods production increased from M248 billion to more than M546 billion over the same period. On this basis, important sociopolitical measures have been realized which have a direct or indirect impact on the activities and the lives of the people in our country, and which are usually linked with essential cultural aspects. This applies particularly to the core of our social policy, the housing program.

The dynamic development of the national economy is to be continued in 1989. A further steady growth of the national income on the basis of higher labor productivity and the continuation of the unity of the economic and social policy are the tasks that have been set.

The close link between science and production and the increased economic efficiency of science and technology are of fundamental importance for further dynamic economic growth and the continuation of the unity of economic and social policy. Close cooperation, based on contracts, has been established between the combines, the Academy of Sciences, the universities and technical schools, which yields good results, as has been demonstrated by the presentation of the national prize for science and technology.

Economic growth is being determined to an increasing extent by the development and accelerated application of key technologies, particularly in microelectronics. A significant change has taken place in this sphere in the GDR over the past few years: An independent microelectronics industry has been built in the GDR on the basis of its own raw materials. Series production of 8- to 32-byte computers, the production of 256-byte memory circuits, and the completion of the 1-megabyte memory circuit on the basis of the GDR's own designs have furnished proof of the GDR's efficiency in the sphere of microelectronics.

Currently there is great concern among economic circles in the FRG and other capitalist countries, because barely a dozen Japanese electronics concerns control the market for memory chips. According to MANAGER MAGAZIN, "without chips from Japan, the Americans cannot produce computers, the Germans cannot produce cars, the Siemens company cannot construct a telephone network, and Boeing cannot build airplanes." "All those concerned are realizing with pain that dependence on a scarce commodity is a danger that threatens their existence: European industry can hardly survive without chips from Japan," the magazine continues. (Footnote 16) (MANAGER MAGAZIN, 9/88) In this context, one becomes aware of the importance of the GDR's independent development in the sphere of microelectronics.

Other high technologies, including light conductors, laser beams, and ceramic materials, are also being developed without neglecting conventional industry, which is responsible for domestic supply, the production of consumer goods, and many other small things.

The discussion in the combines, enterprises, cooperatives, and other institutions on the targets and tasks of the 1989 national economic plan has developed into a forum of living socialist democracy where numerous proposals for the efficient application of key technologies, the reduction of the expenditure of human and materialized labor, the rationalization and automation of production sections, and an increase in the quality of products are presented. In this context, the further improvement of the working and living conditions plays an important role. Here the major part of the proposals concern problems that can be solved through individual strength.

During the plan discussion among the work collectives in industry and the construction sector, numerous suggestions, proposals, and critical remarks have pointed out that managers and party and trade union leaders must counter more vigorously and in a more independent manner violations of the plan discipline, infringements of quality standards, insufficient loyalty to agreements and export contracts, as well as cases of disregard for responsibility in fulfilling the state plan positions and in realizing investment projects.

The determination to assume one's own responsibility and to tackle even more vigorously the elimination of shortcomings that still exist was frequently expressed in numerous constructive and critical remarks during the party elections and the discussion of the 1989 national economic plan.

Everybody wants to contribute to securing social protection in our country, to the consistent continuation of the course of the unity of social and economic policy, the core of which is the housing program. Nearly 9 million citizens have received new apartments since 1971, which corresponds to more than half of the GDR's citizens.

The implementation of the housing program is a cultural achievement of extraordinary significance. Every newly-built or modernized house, every renovated road tangibly increases the quality of life. Thus, it has again been proved—as Engels wrote 140 ago—that the way housing needs are satisfied will serve as a yardstick for the satisfaction of other needs. The home is increasingly becoming a place of cultural communication. The degree to which homes are adapted to the satisfaction of cultural needs and artistic interests has increased considerably. Currently, there are 99 radios and 121.2 television sets per 100 apartments. In addition, apartments are fitted with audio equipment of all kinds, photographic and film equipment, libraries, and objects of art. It is not only the apartments but also the attractive design of the residential areas that make life beautiful and pleasant. Through the comprehensive housing program, more favorable conditions have also been created for the social and cultural care for the citizens and the education and training of children and young people. This includes schools, kindergartens, and preschools, as well as department stores and restaurants, youth clubs, discotheques, medical facilities, and old people's homes and nursing homes.

The housing program is being swiftly implemented. The handing over of the three-millionth apartment has demonstrated that words are followed by deeds in our policy. The housing issue will be solved as a social problem by the year 1990, which, of course, does not mean that no apartments have to be built or modernized after 1990.

Attention is increasingly being shifted toward tasks to which our society could not devote itself to a sufficient degree because of limited resources: the maintenance, modernization, and expansion of the social and technical infrastructure, including institutions in the sphere of health and transportation. The provision of institutions of the service sector in residential areas, including areas with apartments that were built in the seventies and eighties, will assume greater importance in the future. In this context, the fact has to be taken into account that the attractiveness of the area and the place where people live—the nature of the whole surroundings of the apartment, including access to institutions of the service sector and the quality of the natural environment—play an essential and increasingly significant role in the peoples' value systems.

Those who study the laws on the national economic plan and the 1899 state budget will realize how consistently the course of the unity of economic and social policy is being implemented. In the sphere of public education, for example, the national economic plan provides for the construction or renovation of 2,035 classrooms, 21,462 places in kindergartens, and 145 gymnasiums. The budget provides for an expenditure of over M10 billion in the education sphere, whereas revenues in this sector amount to only M396 million. A total of M1 billion is being made available for food in schools providing general education and for children in preschools.

The provision of financial resources for the education and the training of the young, of resources for social security and the health sphere, or subsidies to ensure stable prices for the population (M49 billion have been provided for this in 1988) prove that in our socialist state everybody can enjoy the fruit of his work. Whereas in capitalist countries the state reduces social expenditure on the one hand, and grants large subsidies in support of banks and concerns on the other, in the GDR, a sizable portion of the produced national income is immediately used for the well-being and the social protection of the people.

Plan and Market

The intertwining of all spheres and levels of the national economy is accelerated to such a degree by the modern technologies, by their mutual interdependence and comprehensive linkage, that economic and social difficulties cannot be avoided without specific coordination measures and without leadership activities that involve the whole of society. For this reason, the basic resolutions aimed at improving the economic system of management, planning, and correlated targeting assume increasing significance.

The GDR now possesses a system of correlated targeting that involves all major economic processes and that allows us to recognize, control, and master the essential intertwining of the uniform reduction process of the national economy.

As Erich Honecker pointed out, our system of economic management and planning "is frequently examined on the basis of practical results, accompanied by theoretical work, and thus is raised to a higher level of socialist economy ... In this way, tested traditions are being continued and new things are being created. The solutions to development problems are always sought and found on the basis of the socialist property of the means of production and of the socialist planned economy." (Footnote 17) (Erich Honecker: "True to the Legacy of Red October on the Course of Our 11th SED Congress." EINHEIT 10-11/1987, pp 870-871)

As has already been pointed out, the requirements for the development of socialism must be realized in every country in accordance with the specific historic conditions. In this, neither the general rules nor the great number of national differences must be ignored. The strategies and tactics designed to meet the requirements of development can only be worked out by the individual parties that assume the responsibility. For this reason, no target can be established that aims at the unification of the systems of management, planning, and stimulation of the national economies in the individual countries. The only task that can be set is to realize the advantages of socialism and its planned economy while taking into account the specific historic conditions of every individual country. However, if bourgeois politicians and ideologists recommend letting the market regulate socialist economy and putting it in place of the plan, this is an attempt to induce us to abandon one of the most important advantages of socialism: planned economy. The self-regulating market mechanism does not even exist any longer in capitalist countries, where the state is increasingly intervening in the economy in the interest of the monopolies. The attempt to replace the plan by the market in socialist countries would be a dangerous utopia, which would result in high losses and fail because of the realities of life.

The market is naturally also an objective quantity in socialism because goods are produced as commodities and realized in the market. It represents the circulation zone of the economy, which, as a firm component of the socialist reproduction process, is the object of planning, just like production, distribution, and consumption. Under the conditions of goods production, of the relationship between commodities and money, and of the impact of the value criteria the market must primarily fulfill two functions in socialist economy:

1. The functions of realization and acknowledgement. The produced goods and services are realized as means of production and consumption by enterprises, trade institutions, etc. in the market. It becomes visible whether production is efficient and whether is is in line with demands. It becomes clear whether the social demand that has been stipulated by the plan is fully acknowledged. If there is no gap between supply and demand, strong stimuli for a further growth of performance emerge, and high economic efficiency is ensured. In this way, the requirements for the unity of economic and social policy, especially in connection with comprehensive intensification, will ultimately be fulfilled.

At the Fifth Central Committee Session, Erich Honecker emphasized: "The monetary income of the population and the supply of goods must grow harmoniously, as stipulated by the plan. I would like to stress the necessity of translating scientific-technological progress in our national economy to a greater extent into new high-quality consumer goods that are nicely designed. This particularly concerns the quantity of goods which must be given increased priority in domestic supply. (Footnote 18) ("Everything for the Well-Being of the People, for Its Peaceful Future." From Erich Honecker's closing speech at the Fifth Central Committee Session. NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 17 December 1987, p 2)

Supply and demand must correspond to the plan in all decisive factors. This must be borne in mind by those who determine production and by those who influence demand. They must analyze on a timely basis what goods correspond to the demand in terms of quantity and quality, where excessive supplies are being created, and where gaps in the supply must be filled.

2. In this connection, the informative function of the market, which reflects the requirements on the basis of the demand for goods resulting from the people's purchasing power, is to be taken advantage of. Those who are responsible for planning must take into account the requirements that become visible in the market and react to changes by taking long-term measures. These efforts must always be based on the implementation of the unity of economic and social policy in its entirety. This applies

to consumer goods production, the sphere of services, and particularly to the field of education, health care, and the development of science and infrastructure. For this principal reason, the market cannot be the decisive starting point for planning in socialism, but the factors that influence the market are themselves subject to systematic development. Efficient production that meets the demands in accordance with the basic economic law, which is based on social property, is a fundamental goal in the socialist economy. Efficiency and efforts to meet the demands usually become clearly visible in the market. This primarily holds true for the world market.

However, this does not mean that the market is the universal criterion for efficiency, and even less so in socialism. What is ultimately decisive is the degree of the implementation of the goal of socialist production, the increasingly better satisfaction of the material and intellectual-cultural needs, and the comprehensive development of the personality of every individual. Of course, this does not mean that the requirements of the market may be ignored.

The Work of the People

All processes—including economic, social, political, and intellectual-cultural processes—that contribute to further shaping the developed socialist society, to a far-reaching and historic change, can only be the work of the people's masses under the leadership of the party and workers class. The founding program of the KPD, which claims that socialism requires the complete revolution of the state and of the economic and social foundations of society, states: "This reconstruction and the revolution cannot be ordered by an authority, a commission, or by parliament; they can only be tackled and carried out by the people's masses themselves.... In accordance with the nature of socialist society, the great mass of working people will stop being a mass that is governed; it will assume control over all of political and economic life and will live freely in conscious self-determination." (Footnote 19) ("Revolutionary German Party Programs," Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1967, p 109)

Our slogan "Work together, plan together, govern together" is in line with this demand. It is an expression of socialist democracy in our country which requires social activities on the part of every individual person. These social activities are unfolding to an increasing extent, including the activities of the elected deputies of the People's Chamber, of the bezirk and kreis assemblies, and of the local councils, and the work of social organizations, of the trade unions, the youth association, and all other social forces. The friendly cooperation between the five parties, each of which makes its specific contribution to developing socialist society, is a great advantage of socialist democracy.

The further improvement of socialist democracy and of our legal system is one of the tasks that has been set by the program and resolutions of the 11th SED Congress. While bourgeois democracy in all forms ultimately always represents and protects the power and interests of the rich, of the bourgeoisie, that is, of a minority, socialist democracy and the state and law in socialism are the expression of the will and the interests of the entire people.

From the very beginning, our party's political course has always been determined by the insight that we can successfully build socialism only if we use the protective and regulatory function of socialist law and shape it in line with the changes of the base.

This fact leads to the conclusion that the tasks for the further development and shaping of our constitutional state result, above all, from internal national requirements and conditions. The question is how our current legal system and legal protection for the citizens can be developed according to plan, or how legal work in the state organs can be improved, or how the legal knowledge of the state functionaries can be raised, etc.

Looking toward international relations, it is important that we particularly improve—also according to plan—the legal norms, which help us make progress in developing the national economy and cooperation with the fraternal countries of the community of socialist states.

Safeguarding of Peace

In line with our party program and the decisions of the 11th SED Congress, the safeguarding of peace and the continuation of the process of disarmament and detente have absolute priority in our party's policy.

The conclusion and the implementation of the INF Treaty between the USSR and the United States, which has just been started, confirm the correctness and vitality of our policy of dialogue with all forces that are interested in preventing a nuclear war and in a profound improvement of the international situation.

Therefore, the GDR, at the side of the USSR and the other fraternal socialist countries, will continue to steadfastly work to join all forces that sincerely want peace in a worldwide coalition of reason and realism. The Berlin International Meeting on Nuclear-Free Zones, which was initiated by Erich Honecker and met with worldwide recognition, also served this purpose.

Since now, for the first time in mankind's history, disarmament has commenced—a step that is not to the liking of those who still dream of a "nuclear first strike" and a "limited nuclear war" and who adhere to the doctrine of "nuclear deterrence"—it is now necessary, above all, not to permit a pause in the disarmament process.

At their session this July, the Warsaw Pact states presented a comprehensive program for this to the world public. The communique of the Warsaw session states the following priority tasks: a 50-percent reduction of strategic offensive weapons of the USSR and the United States while strictly adhering to the ABM Treaty; restricting and finally banning all nuclear tests; banning all chemical weapons; reducing the armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe while correspondingly reducing military expenditure; and using the means freed by disarmament for economic and social development. Everyone who wants to see understands: The states of our alliance do not shy away from any type of weapon! We are willing to progress from zero-option to zero-option and to agree on strictest verification measures in the process.

With their program the Warsaw Pact states have provided essential stimuli to finally conclude the Vienna negotiations and to free the way for negotiations on the reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments and for the resumption of the Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe. Our proposals for the fastest possible conclusion of an agreement on the elimination of the existing asymmetries and imbalances between the Warsaw Pact and NATO, for the comparison of the military doctrines with the aim of giving them an exclusively defensive character, and for the further development of the current confidence-building measures are also pointing in this direction. We must also get rid of the devilish devices of nuclear shorter-range missiles.

In this connection, the proposals of the SED, the SPD, and the CPCZ on the establishment of a nuclear-free corridor and a chemical-weapons-free zone in central Europe, and the proposals of the SED and the SPD for a "zone of trust and security in central Europe" are particularly topical.

In further developing the idea of the common European home, we are guided by the stipulations of the Helsinki Final Act and the agreements of the Madrid meeting. This is also true for our relations with the FRG. The basic preconditions for lasting peace and security in Europe, for mutual understanding, and constructive cooperation are the inviolability of the borders and the respect for the existing territorial and political realities, for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the states, and for the other generally recognized principles and norms of international relations.

In the future, too, we will reject any attempt to cast doubt on the political and territorial realities, as has recently been done by fanning the discussion about the so-called "German question" and the "Berlin Wall."

We agree in every respect with Mikhail Gorbachev's answer to the so-called "German question" that was broached by Helmut Kohl during his visit to Moscow: The current situation is a result of history, he said. Any attempts to change the results of history or to force developments by means of an unrealistic policy are an unpredictable and even dangerous activity. (Footnote 20) ("Mikhail Gorbachev's Speech at the Dinner in the Kremlin on 24 October 1988," NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, B-edition, 25 October 1988, p 5)

In addition to Europe, the peace program of socialism applies to all other continents, all regions, the oceans, and space. It addresses all states and peoples, big and small. It takes into consideration the legitimate interests of all political forces.

When today, in the fierce struggle for disarmament and detente, the positive tendencies are gaining ground, our party, the GDR, and its highest representative, Comrade Erich Honecker, have contributed much to this. We will continue to do so. Our most important contribution continues to be the consistent implementation of the decisions of the 11th SED Congress on shaping the developed socialist society, the GDR's political stability, and its economic dynamism—a basic precondition for our result-oriented policy of dialogue. In this connection, the still complicated international situation and the interests of our republic demand that the necessary defense capability of the National People's Army and the work of all protective and security organs be ensured.

We have always advocated the view that peaceful coexistence is not restricted to the silence of arms and the absence of military conflicts. It also comprises real disarmament, mutually beneficial cooperation in the political, economic, scientific-technological, cultural, and humanitarian fields, on the basis of the principles of international law. This was set down in the UN Charter and in the Helsinki Final Act.

One has to take into consideration the fact that peaceful coexistence does not simply come into being because we want it to; it has to be implemented in a protracted and fierce struggle against the most aggressive imperialist circles. Every step of real disarmament has to be won from the military-industrial complex. Implementing the principles of peaceful coexistence is a never-ending struggle against those reactionary forces that do not like the entire development. Let us just take the principles of the sovereignty of states and of noninterference in their internal affairs. In particular, every day the GDR is confronted with the interference of not only FRG media but also of FRG politicians in things that are, frankly, none of their business. The opponent does not do us the favor of ceasing the class struggle against us. He is waging a continuous class struggle against socialism with the goal of defaming it, doing it damage, and pushing it back, if possible, into the old capitalist system.

Mankind's Interests and Class Interests

There is also a dialectical interrelationship between mankind's interests and class interests.

First, one has to clearly define mankind's interests, and one must not permit any ambiguity in this respect. Mankind's supreme interest is doubtless the interest in peace, in the continued existence of mankind, in preventing the destruction of all human civilization in a war. This interest of mankind's has clear priority over any class interest. Only when world peace is preserved can class interests be realized. This applies to the capital's interest in profit, as well as to the interest of the workers class in capitalist countries in overcoming the profit economy, or to socialism's interest in steadily improving the working people's material and cultural living conditions.

Second, the class interests of the workers class and of socialism fully correspond to mankind's interest in averting a nuclear inferno. Socialism needs peace for its construction work. No class, stratum, or group in socialism is interested in a war and in the arms race. We are right in saying: the stronger the socialism, the more secure the peace. Socialism consistently represents mankind's interest in world peace.

Third, the class interests of the most aggressive NATO circles are continuously in conflict with mankind's interest in preserving world peace. Mankind's interest must be realized against this class interest. In this respect, mankind in itself is not a historical subject. The struggle to realize mankind's interest is pursued in the class struggles, in the movements of the peoples, and in the relations among the states. Today we can proceed from the premise that forces with different class interests find each other in the joint interest in preserving world peace to prevent the inhumane interest of the warmongers from being realized.

To the degree to which it is possible to implement real steps of safeguarding peace and disarmament, means of previously inconceivable scope are freed that can be used for the welfare of the peoples.

We consider the competition between socialism and capitalism to be a great historic challenge, and have no delusions about the ability to adjust and the capacity of the other system. Socialism has already proved its superiority in many fields, including social security, relations among the people, culture, and education. Only socialism has proved to be able to master the scientific-technological revolution for the benefit of the people, even though this is linked with many problems. In other fields, imperialism is still ahead of us, for example in labor productivity and in important areas of science and technology. However, socialism has the advantage of being a social system that is open toward progress and that still has many untapped or insufficiently tapped motivating powers and development possibilities. Socialism will stand the test in this competition and will prove to be the more promising system, which unites efficiency and humaneness.

The competition of the systems unites different forms of cooperation and struggle. Like peaceful coexistence, we do not restrict competition simply and exclusively to the class struggle. In our world, which is characterized by increasing intertwining and interdependence, and by global problems, no country can exist self-sufficiently. In its own interest, every state needs cooperation with others, including states of the opposing system. No area of social importance can be excluded from this cooperation.

However, cooperation always contains element of conflict. Class interests and class standpoints collide. Let us take the example of science and technology. On the one hand, it is a broad field of the creative and comradely cooperation of scientists from various countries in the interest of mankind. On the other hand, it is in this field in particular that a "technological battle"—as it is aptly called—is being waged, that there is a "race against time," in which tangible political and economic goals and interests, that is, class interests, are at stake.

In the West there are strong forces that do not want to participate in peaceful competition, or that put strain on it by means of embargo measures and other discrimination. They wage a sort of "economic war" against socialism and continuously violate the principle of equal opportunities, equal rights, and mutual benefit. If they "cannot do us in" militarily, they at least want to put us under pressure in the economic field and force us to make concessions and give up our principles. We will not accept this, we will always oppose this. This, too, is an issue of determined class conflict.

Socialist and Bourgeois Ideology

The differences between socialist and bourgeois ideology continue to exist in the same way as the differences between the systems. Therefore, the conflict between them also continues. We have to learn to live with the ideological differences. However, this does not mean renouncing the pursuit of the conflict.

Of course, the followers of peaceful coexistence also develop common intellectual values, which stem from the humanistic traditions of mankind's history or are the results of the new conditions and requirements of the struggle for peace. A common potential of humanistic values, a "global conscience"—as Comrade Erich Honecker called it—comes into existence, which plays a great role in the struggle for peace and disarmament. This, however, has nothing to do with ideological coexistence. The differences in the social conceptions remain, as well as the different views on the reasons for today's situation in the world and on ways toward solving global problems. This cannot be pasted over. Actually, most of the time our partners in the dialogue are interested in getting to know the authentic Marxist-Leninist standpoint, while advocating their own standpoint. The clear and frank advocating of the positions of socialism in all issues creates the necessary starting basis for coming to an agreement on questions on which one can and must reach an agreement despite, or particularly because of, continuing ideological differences.

We are in favor of civilized forms of ideological conflict, of a "culture of ideological struggle," which does without the defamation of the opponent, lies, and distortions, and which is based on facts and arguments. Unfortunately, the opponents of socialism do not cultivate such a culture of struggle. Western media are throwing buckets of dirt over us. Certain Western politicians also continue the old-style anticommunist baiting.

We are working to implement our program of peace and disarmament, not only by means of diplomacy but also by means of our ideology. The peoples cannot be mobilized in any other way against those forces that oppose a change for the better in international relations and that are to be blamed for the fact that the process of international security and disarmament has not yet become irreversible. These forces have to be called by name. They sit in the military-industrial complex of the United States and of NATO, and in their information centers. We must also leave no doubt about who is historically responsible for the fact that mankind has been driven to the brink of the nuclear abyss, that mankind's natural living conditions are in danger, and that the overwhelming majority in the so-called "developing countries" live in a disastrous situation. This responsibility lies with imperialism as a system.

We will continue to propagate—even more intensively—the advantages of socialism and to deal with the antihuman nature of imperialism. There is no principle of peaceful coexistence that demands that we "climb down" in this field. Cursing and simply making pronouncements does not help, of course. The most important things are the conclusiveness of our arguments, the refuting of the antisocialist defamations, and the proof that we represent the truth and that, from the historical point of view, socialism is the only viable alternative to imperialism.

At present, the active and convincing discussion about the realization of democracy, freedom, and human rights in the world is gaining increasing importance. These questions have always been topics of the ideological class struggle. To the degree to which the lie about the "threat from the East" loses its credibility and its effect as a result of the convincing peace initiatives of the socialist countries, imperialism is shifting the focus of its ideological attacks to "accuse" the socialist countries of a lack of democracy, freedom, and human rights.

In this process, they use the cheap trick of basically concentrating the human rights issue on two facts: First, a "right" to subversive activities for so-called opposition forces, to undermining the socialist system, is to be implemented. Second, the right to freedom of movement is to be considered the priority issue of human rights.

Of course, in our country there will never be a "right" to disregard the laws—no matter how much the opponent may desire this. Laws are valid for everyone in the same way.

The advocates of capitalism have no historical, no moral, and no legal right to pose as the accuser or judge in human rights questions. Hair-raising and shocking human rights violations are committed every day in the capitalist countries, including the FRG, in the Middle East, in southern Africa, and in the Latin American dictatorships.

As regards us, we are implementing civil rights, expanding them, and strengthening their guarantees, not as "concessions" to the opponent or under pressure from him, but because this is part of the development of the nature of socialism. Socialism is vastly superior to capitalism, also in the field of political and personal rights.

Wherever one looks in the capitalist world, it is clear everywhere that capitalism as a social system is acting against the people's interests and that it leads to an unbearable burden on the working people—to "new poverty." Those suffering worst are the young people, who have neither equal opportunities for education nor a secure job, and thus have no prospects for the future.

Only socialism can show a way out of this situation. At the meeting in Moscow on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, Kharilaos Florakis, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece said: "Seventy years after the Great October Socialist Revolution, the conservative forces are challenging us by thinking that the need for and the possibilities of socialism no longer exist. They claim that socialism is dead as a prospect for the capitalist countries. They are wrong. The reasons and factors that produce and call for a change in society have not lost their intensity. On the contrary. The profound crisis of the capitalist countries makes it more necessary than ever before for them to look for a way out of this crisis, a way that should lead in the direction of socialism. The development of the productive forces, in particular of those of today, requires complex social solutions that are oriented toward socialism. The unprecedented opportunities offered by the new technologies have to be put into service for the entire society, and have to be subjected to the control of the working people.

"The values of the workers movement, for which entire generations of enlightened thinkers and progressive workers have struggled, are more topical now than ever before. Values such as equality, social justice, human solidarity, mutual respect, true democracy, liberation of work from exploitation, and many others can be implemented only in socialism, and can receive a social basis and a social nature only in this way.

"Socialism is more topical than ever before." (Footnote 21) (NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 6 November 1987, p 3)

Historical Optimism

We also derive our historical optimism from the knowledge about the path that is already behind us. In this spirit, we have to bring to life—in preparation for the 40th anniversary of the founding of the GDR—the revolutionary traditions of the German workers movement and the establishment and development of the first German worker-peasant state, and continue to educate our young people in the spirit of antifascism, of the ideals of socialism, and of love for the GDR, our socialist fatherland.

The history of our Marxist-Leninist party and the history of the GDR contain valuable experiences. They are indispensable for profoundly understanding the achievements and values of socialism, for actively dealing with imperialism and its reactionary ideology. We have been and are in favor of a truthful presentation of this history, as it really took place, with all its problems and difficulties, in particular, however, with all lasting achievements for the welfare of the working people, for peace, democracy, and socialism.

It is to the considerable credit of our teachers that the knowledge about the GDR's history and the emotional ties to the revolutionary struggles of the German proletariat are also becoming the guidelines of the young generation's actions for socialism at present and in future.

When preparing the 40th anniversary of the founding of the GDR, it is also important to make people aware of the historical preconditions for the establishment of the worker-peasant state on German soil, because the GDR has its deep roots in the decade-long struggle of the revolutionary German workers movement and of all progressive antifascist and democratic forces. As is known, in the November revolution Karl Liebknecht proclaimed the Socialist Republic of Germany. At that time, this goal was thwarted by reaction and social reformism. By founding the GDR, the legacy of Karl Liebknecht and of the KPD was fulfilled.

After the liberation from Hitlerite fascism, our SED, founded in 1946 and with Wilhelm Pieck and Otto Grotewohl at the head, steadfastly worked for a unified antifascist and democratic Germany. This corresponded to the Potsdam Agreement of the Allies and to the interests of the German people. However, while the stipulations of the Potsdam Agreement were strictly observed in the Soviet occupation zone of that time, in particular with regard to the punishment of war criminals and Nazi activists, the Western occupation zones turned away from the obligations resulting from this agreement, gradually prepared the division of Germany, and finally sealed it by establishing the FRG. There is no historical doubt about who divided Germany. When Helmut Kohl, during his visit to Moscow, called the division of Germany unnatural, he should have addressed his words to the imperialist circles in the West and in the FRG, who founded the FRG against the will of the German people in order to prevent antifascist and democratic unity and to keep the reaction in power.

Thus, as a result of the founding of the FRG, history led to the establishment of the GDR, as a state of antifascism, social progress, and peace. The founding of the GDR was a turning point in the history of the German people and in the history of Europe. The successful development of the worker-peasant state on German soil has proved that this decision was correct.

In ideological work it is necessary to make our young people even more aware of the fact that the values and advantages of socialism, which have become a matter of course, are the result of fierce struggle and hard work and that in future, too, all efforts have to be made to develop them further.

These values and advantages include work free of exploitation, implementing true democracy, life in peace, secure jobs and professional prospects, as well as society's caring for the welfare of families and the health of the individual. They include the certainty that economic growth benefits everyone. Only under these conditions are the development of man and real freedom possible. Only here do human rights become reality. They make it possible to live in safety, without fear of social shocks and social decline. They provide room for demanding and long-term plans, whose realization depends—as never before in history—on one's own abilities, efforts, and performance.

More than ever before, active participation, clear political thinking, and class-minded attitudes are necessary to exploit the opportunities provided in this respect. The decisive basis for this is acquiring the scientific ideology of Marxism-Leninism and an education in the spirit of the ideas of socialism and peace. Scientific socialism has proved to be the ideology that goes to the core of things and provides the correct guidelines for action. This started with the birth certificate of scientific socialism, the "Communist Manifesto," and is demonstrated at present both in the approach of the communists to questions of mankind's survival and to other global problems and in working out, implementing, and further developing the strategy for the shaping of the developed socialist society.

We are making history, in the truest sense of the word, without always being aware of it. This is taking place under the conditions of the fierce conflict with the imperialist class enemy—a conflict which is taking place, above all, in the ideological field and not behind closed doors. This battle is waged openly, visible to everyone, and can be experienced day after day. It forces one to take sides and to actively participate in it. Because, after all, the victory of socialism is at stake, the victory in the competition of the systems—with peaceful means, of course—as the classics of Marxism-Leninism predicted.

This is the broad context into which we place—not only today—the work in public education, because this is where a considerable amount of decisions are made on the advance of socialism.

The Ninth Pedagogical Congress

The Ninth Pedagogical Congress will mark an important stage in implementing the uniform socialist education system and the education concept decided in the SED program and in the decisions of the 11th SED Congress. It will discuss how the intellectual and ethical potential of our society can be further developed as an inexhaustible source of progress. This is a first-class political task, which can be fulfilled only by society as a whole. At the same time, it places high demands on the communists in the public education sector.

The congress will demonstrate that with our uniform socialist education system and the further development of its contents, we are establishing all preconditions to be able to react flexibly to present and future requirements. Therefore, we proceed from the total amount of requirements that result for the development of production, science, and technology, socialist democracy, and the development of the intellectual-cultural life. We need a high level of general education, permeated by modern science and socialist ideology and a high level of basic and special vocational training.

At the same time, we will draw up a balance sheet of our achievements at the Pedagogical Congress. In this respect, the following also holds true for public education: We do not have any reason to keep silent about our successes; our party's course has proved correct and has stood its test a millionfold in daily life. Our socialist secondary school is one of the most important—historic, in the truest sense of the word—achievements of our socialist system; it is the work of our country's working people and a matter of course for their children. Of course, there are still problems in school-political and pedagogical work, and there are things that have not been tackled or tackled insufficiently. Together, we will solve these problems, too.

In preparing the school year and during the first school weeks, the close affinity of the teachers and educators with the party of the workers class and the socialist state became evident. The determination of the teachers to work for a high quality of education and training work and to tackle school-political tasks with many initiatives deserves full respect and support.

An important precondition is that the teachers are thoroughly acquainted with the party's policy and represent it convincingly everywhere. The leaderships of our party, state, and the trade union have to continually discuss the varied and often complicated issues of domestic and foreign policy.

The preparations for the congress are essentially supported by the concrete work of the entire society for high education and training of the young people. Everyone should make his contribution to work with the youth, be it in the parents' aktiv, in the sponsors' brigade, in the trade union, or in the FDJ.

Preparing for the congress includes having clean public education facilities, implementing the decided investments, care and maintenance of schools, kindergartens, hostels, facilities of the youth aid program and of teacher's training, tasty meals for children and schoolchildren, and a well-functioning transportation system for schoolchildren, and good learning and working conditions for children, schoolchildren, teachers, educators, student teachers, and technical personnel.

All this is of the utmost social importance. From this point of view, good education and training work is part of our social policy. From this point of view, attractive extracurricular activities and ensuring decent working and living conditions are the most important contribution of the educators and schoolchildren to the local elections on 7 May 1989.

The decisive work in preparing the congress is done by the teachers. We should make full use of the teachers' entire treasury of experience, their proposals, and suggestions to improve work in preparing the congress.

The best preparation for the congress is an optimistic, militant, and progressive atmosphere in all teachers' collectives and good education and training results. They form the foundation of the congress.

I wish you all, dear comrades, much success in your educational work and leadership activities, good preparation for the Ninth Pedagogical Congress, good health, and creative energy.

CPSU's Yakovlev Arrives, Meets Szuros

LD0911204188 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 9 Nov 88

[Text] A short time ago, Aleksandr Yakovlev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU, one of the most influential Soviet politicians and one of the general secretary's closest colleagues, arrived in Budapest.

The politician who, following the reorganization of the CPSU Central apparatus, took over supervision of foreign affairs, was received at Ferihegy Airport by MSZMP Central Committee Secretary Matyas Szuros, and Geza Kotai, director of the Central Committee Foreign Affairs Department.

This is Aleksandr Yakovlev's first trip abroad in his new capacity.

Discusses Soviet-U.S. Summit

LD0911221988 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 9 Nov 88

[Report on interview with Aleksandr Yakovlev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, by station correspondent Peter Horvath on 9 November; Yakovlev recorded comments in Russian with Horvath's superimposed Hungarian translation; place not given]

[Text] Aleksandr Yakovlev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, arrived in Budapest in the evening. Our correspondent Peter Horvath was among the first to meet him. Naturally the issue of the U.S. presidential election was raised.

[Horvath] Undoubtedly the most important foreign policy news today was for the entire world to learn who would be the new master of the White House. Am I correct when I say that the decision of the U.S. electorate has been received with satisfaction by the Soviet leadership, in that Vice President Bush may be a guarantee, in my judgment, for an improvement of Soviet-U.S. relations. It was this statement with which I started the conversation with Yakovlev.

[Yakovlev] Look, I would say to this that in the Soviet Union either decision would have been received with satisfaction. Soviet-U.S. relations have developed to such a level that vast efforts would be needed at the least to demolish them.

[Horvath] Then referring to the latest announcements by the new U.S. president Yakovlev said that there is every chance for the continuation of negotiations already underway and for an improvement of Soviet-U.S. relations. Naturally he did not give a date when I asked him about when General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev would meet with the new U.S. president, but he thought that another Soviet-U.S. summit might take place soon after Bush takes office.

The CPSU secretary has come to Hungary to sign an ideological cooperation program agreememt between the two parties. Naturally the preliminary work on the document was started some time ago, at a time when Yakovlev was responsible for ideology within the Soviet party. Although the distribution of labor within the party leadership changed after the October plenum of the CPSU—Aleksandr Yakovlev is now Central Committee secretary responsible for the foreign affairs of the Soviet Union—he said that from the viewpoint of signing the agreement, this cannot represent any obstacle whatsoever. He added that within his new capacity, he will also hold talks, on foreign policy questions because, as he said, it is not enough for one to know only the affairs of one's own country.

During the discussion with him I raised the point that the Hungarian economic, legal, and social changes, primarily, often lead to incomprehension in the ideological sphere. Is it the same in the Soviet Union, I asked. Yakovlev did not agree with my statement. In his view it is not worth one's while to set an order of importance with regard to whether it is theory or practice which comes first. In his view such a change has now taken place in social consciousness which ultimately promotes the formation of a correct practice. Today, when it is possible to create freely while not needing to look over one's shoulder, when we can live freely and openly without fear, when everything is allowed that is not forbidden by law, in such a time we cannot say that ideology and social consciousness lag behind practice.

Talks With Berecz, Szuros

LD1011092988 Budapest MTI in English 0855 GMT 10 Nov 88

[Text] Budapest, November 10 (MTI)—Aleksandr Yakovlev, member of the Political Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and secretary of the Central Committee, commenced his talks in Budapest on Thursday. In the morning he held talks with Janos Berecz, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian socialist Workers' Party and secretary of the Central Comittee, at the HSWP CC headquarters on ways for the two parties to promote the reform process by expanding ideological cooperation.

The discussion of Matyas Szuros, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, and Aleksandr Yakovlev in the CC headquarters were mainly concerned with Hungarian-Soviet relations and the international situation. They agreed that the new foreign political way of thinking exerts favourable influence on the negotiations aimed at easing tension on both global and regional scale, also contributing to the acceleration of work at disarmament forums.

The meetings were attended by Boris Stukalin, ambassador of the Soviet Union to Hungary.

Grosz on Ties With ROK, Israel, Austria

*LD0811142188 Budapest MTI in English
1233 GMT 8 Nov 88*

[Text] Budapest, November 8 (MTI)—Karoly Grosz, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and prime minister, gave an interview to a staff-member of "NEPSZABADSAG," on his way back to Budapest from Vienna. The interview is carried in the Tuesday issue of the daily.

In the interview, Mr Grosz discusses relations created with the Republic of Korea. He notes, "are witnessing major changes in Southeast Asia, in the region surrounding the Korean peninsula, changes that we cannot leave out of consideration. with respect to the Republic of Korea, why should we bury our heads in the sand? Why can't we cooperate with it? There are those who accuse us of creating economic and diplomatic relations with the Republic of Korea in view of our internal difficulties and financial problems, and of renouncing our principles and forgetting about internationalism. These statements are quite untrue."

On Hungarian-Israeli relations, Mr Grosz had this to say: "Our total turnover with Israel is worth 20 million dollars. No-one could seriously believe that we would give up our principles for this. It is, however, a fact that we have not had a say in the events taking place in the Middle East for the last 20 years, and, by breaking off diplomatic relations, we excluded ourselves from the dialogue. An end had to be put to this state... It is also important that several hundred thousand people are concerned in both countries in Hungarian-Israeli relations. If the international situation shows an improvement, our citizens justly expect the government not to isolate them from their relatives living in the other country, but to promote the connection of loose ties. We thus stand on a principled basis in the building of new relations, and we are calmly going to progress, even if our steps are not received with understanding by all. At the same time, we do not object if others evaluate the changes taking place in the world in a different way. Nor can we object even if some place their national interests over universal interests, although I must say that we do not have sympathy for this conduct. To clear up any misunderstanding, we respect the representation of national interests, but we do not agree if there are placed above international interests."

Speaking about Hungarian-Austrian relations, Mr Grosz remarked, "We have traditionally good, I might say special, relations with Austria. Now, however, we have to reckon with two qualitatively new occurrences. Tourism has taken on mass dimensions from the Hungarian side. Earlier, this turnover was rather one-sided. Characteristic of the new situation is that the number of Austrians visiting Hungary is expected to be about 30 percent higher this year, while the number of Hungarians visiting Austria is to go up by 400 per cent. The growth on our side is due to the new passport decree. So far this year, this has cost us 250 million dollars. But for us, this is a political rather than a financial issue. We shall not change the established practice. Or if we do, then it means a further simplification of customs rules and customs measures, the reduction of the waiting time on both sides of the border. This includes cutting back red tape, opening new frontier stations, the development of the road network and other measures. Our staff-members are now examining what the Hungarian side could do to help along tourism further. The other new occurrence is that, alongside the former major investment programmes, many smaller ones are also coming into existence. Individually, their volume is not great, but their effect is, perhaps, more lasting than, for instance, the hotel building programme. The outlines of diverse economic cooperations are emerging on the basis of the new law on business associations approved by the Hungarian National Assembly."

With respect to his meeting with representatives of Hungarians living in Austria, which was held at the Hungarian Embassy in Vienna, Mr Grosz said: "The ice has now been broken. Even those who have reservations about our social system are now following the changes taking place in our country with interest, and their reservations might also be diminishing... It is the obligation of our government to help all those who want to maintain contacts with their relatives here, and to settle their relations with their native land. The conditions necessary for this have to be created. During the discussions, I felt that walls several decades thick were crumbling. This chapter of our past has to be closed, and advance made. We would like to sort out all that can possibly be made up for from the errors committed in the past, but what cannot be remedied should be settled with reciprocal understanding. We do not renounce the past: We shall further develop and project its values."

On his stepping down as prime minister at the end of November, Mr Grosz said, "The situation within the party compelled me to effectuate the change as soon as possible. The burdens are too great, both physically and mentally. I had already received invitations from France and Spain... I hope the five days that I am to spend in these two countries will contribute to furthering our cooperation with them."

Grosz Denies Relations With Israel 'This Year'

*JN0911095088 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic
7 Nov 88 p 23*

[By 'Ali Jabr Ma'an]

[Text] Vienna— MSZMP Leader and Chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers Karoly Grosz has denied Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir's statement last September that full diplomatic relations between Israel and Hungary will be resumed this year.

In a statement to AL-QABAS Grosz said that relations with Israel will not be restored this year. They will be restored in the near future. However, he declined to specify the exact date. He affirmed that this issue is linked to certain conditions pertaining to the other side and have nothing to do with Hungary. He did not elaborate on the nature and type of these conditions.

Grosz added that his country's policy is based on firm principles and that there is no change in Hungary's stand on the Middle East.

With respect to Hungary's policy of encouraging foreign investments and the impact this may have on its foreign policy Grosz stressed that his country's policy is based on specific principles in all directions and the international recognition of his country's status and stability is an incentive for investment. He said that his country does not beg for investments. He said: We do not buy and sell for the sake of money and at the expense of our firm principles.

Economic Cooperation Talks Held With Egypt

AU0311100688 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 1 Nov 88 p 5

[Text] The third session of the Hungarian-Egyptian Economic Cooperation Council began at the Hungarian Economic Chamber on 31 October. A sixty-member delegation from Egypt arrived for the talks. At the meeting Deputy Trade Minister Zoltan Gombocz said that the trade turnover between the two countries was close to $100 million. From among the developing countries, Egypt is Hungary's second major trade partner. More than 50 Hungarian enterprises are successfully active on the Egyptian market.

Abdel Nabi, cochairman of the Hungarian-Egyptian Economic Cooperation Council said that Egypt was paying particular attention to bringing about a comprehensive development of bilateral cooperation. The Egyptian experts came to Hungary not only to find markets for their exports, they are also interested in broadening cooperation and in establishing mixed enterprises.

The current session of the Council will last until 6 November. Within the framework of this meeting, an exhibition of Egyptian exports was organized for the Hungarian trade experts in the headquarters of Konsumex. The exhibition was opened by Istvan Torok, state secretary at the Trade Ministry. Also present at the opening ceremony was Muhammad Ali al-Sherey [name as received], Egyptian ambassador in Budapest.

Grosz, Stadinger Meet New Romanian Envoy

LD1011012788 Budapest MTI in English 2040 GMT 9 Nov 88

[Text] Budapest, November 9 (MTI)—Karoly Grosz, general secretary of the HSWP and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Istvan Stadinger, president of the National Assembly, received the introductory visit of Traian Pop, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania accredited to Hungary.

Grosz Gives Interview to LE MONDE

LD0911233888 Budapest MTI in English 2207 GMT 9 Nov 88

[Text] Paris, November 9 (MTI)—On the occasion of his forthcoming visit to France, Karoly Grosz, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers, gave an interview to the French newspaper LE MONDE. In the full-page interview, carried Wednesday, Mr Grosz discussed the development of the system of Hungarian political institutions, the efforts and problems of Hungarian economic reform, the tax system and Hungary's relation towards Romania.

Among other things, Mr Grosz stressed: 'A system that is unable to create human relations for the people to remain there, cannot survive for long. If socialism is not able to create such circumstances, then it will not become a new solution for humanity. We accepted the risks, but I am not sorry.' He also said that the one-party system 'is not an issue of principle for us, but we shall not open a debate about it until the next party congress. The congress will, however, decide.'

Mr Grosz detailed the contradictory advance of the Hungarian economic reform, and noted that reform in the past failed precisely as it did not sufficiently enjoy the support of society. It was in this context that he noted he would shortly step down as prime minister, and thus be able to fully devote his efforts to leading the party. 'A people either understands what the country's leadership wants, or does not. In the latter case there is obviously no support. I believe that our government should receive greater support from the party to successfully realize its tasks than what I received to date.'

Discussing the Hungarian-Romanian relation, Mr Grosz said that at his meeting in Arad with President Nicolae Ceauasescu 'we could not put a full stop to the end of a debate which has lasted for centuries.' He listed the main issues which today oppose the leadership of the two countries: 'There are fundamental ideological and political differences in views between Ceausescu and I, and Romania and Hungary. Ceausescu's view about socialism differs from ours. He says that the problem of the minority issue has been solved. We do not hold this to be so. He believes it is of no concern to us what kind of life the Hungarians have in Romania. We do not agree with this. He believes that the ideological identity of our systems bans criticism of Romania. We believe differently.'

PPR's Malinowski Meets Szuros, Departs

LD0511074688 Budapest MTI in English 2215 GMT 4 Nov 88

[Text] Budapest, November 4 (MTI)—On Friday, Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the National Assembly, held a lengthy discussion with Roman Malinowski, marshal of the Polish Sejm, on the further development of the socialist system of political institutions and the areas and methods of bi- and multilateral parliamentary cooperation.

In connection with updating the system of political institutions, the sides discussed the role of the parties and parliament, the renewal of the Constitution, the nature of MPs' work and the place of the factions. The meeting was attended by Tadeusz Chechowicz, Polish ambassador to Hungary.

During the day, Mr Malinowski met Gyula Horn, undersecretary of state at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

Here at the invitation of Istvan Stadinger, president of the National Assembly, Mr Malinowski and his entourage concluded their official visit to Hungary this evening and left for Poland.

Beck Outlines Economic Reorganization

AU0211202188 Vienna DIE PRESSE ("Trading Partner Hungary" Supplement) in German 2 Nov 88 p 3

[Article by Trade Minister Tamas Beck: "Efficiency, Market, and Competition; Enterprises Need Stabilization"]

[Text] The past months in Hungary were characterized by ideas of liberalization and debates on the various changes in economic policy that result from it. It became increasingly evident that more liberal opportunities of using the various production factors have to be created in order to make progress.

A useful managerial strategy can only be developed if the position of the monetary sector, the instruments to be used, and, parallel to it, the expected budget positions for the enterprises are cleared up and made unambiguous.

Hungary is at the stage of consolidating the socialist market economy. One of its elements: Managerial strategies that take into account the market conditions have to be created and well-thought out programs that open up markets are required. Competitive conditions that really differentiate between the enterprises on the basis of differences in efficiency and noticeably widen the room for the maneuvering of the good managers are necessary.

It is important to create the conditions for a uniform treatment, functioning, and attraction of the domestic, the CEMA, and the Western markets. The development of the market conditions requires the checking and reorganizing of import policy. We have to clear up the role and the opportunities of imports in the competition of the domestic market. There is agreement that the import opportunities required for the increase in production and exports, and for technical development have to be considerably improved. In our import policy, we have to focus on opening up the sources of supply and the markets that we can use to significantly increase the sales opportunities of the processing industry by purchases (e.g. ore imports—machine exports).

The managerial strategies to open up markets have to take into account that EC integration will decisively modify Hungarian export opportunities; market conditions will become tougher and a considerable increase in competition has to be expected.

Hungarian exports and imports in convertible currency have been more or less balanced for quite a long time. As long as we do not change this and exports do not exceed imports by at least $1 to $2 billion, we can neither start liberalization nor create security. Increasing exports is imperative and not an unreal demand because Austria, with its 7.5 million inhabitants, is able to export goods valued at $25 billion per year; Finland, with 5 million inhabitants, manages exports of approximately $20 billion; and the Netherlands, with 14 million inhabitants, transacts exports amounting to about $90 billion.

In the development of the market conditions, great importance is attached to the question of how fast the Hungarian capital and monetary market is developing. We have to accelerate the economic flow of capital, in order to be able to develop the institutional financial system, which is the basis for the intensive capital flow between enterprises and banks, as fast as possible. The ideas which serve to develop the securities market, its instruments, and institutions are not unknown.

The socialist market economy and the managerial strategies that are based on it also require the creation of a labor market, which makes a comprehensive, conceptual employment policy and wage reform necessary. Together with the enterprises, we have to work out a coordinated method of becoming involved in employment problems that can arise in the course of restructuring. The solutions have to be so complex and comprehensive that the liquidation of jobs that cause losses, and, at the same time, the creation of new, modern jobs become possible.

This is the joint task and the problem of the three partners: government, trade unions, and enterprises. A mechanism which is based on the consensus of the three partners has to be created.

It is known from reports on Hungary, in which way the tax reform which is being implemented, the reorganization and liquidation process, the company law, which are all part of the developing economic surroundings, are discussed.

The Hungarian Economic Chamber promotes the strengthening of the strategic way of thinking in the enterprises, the development of managerial strategies and methods to develop medium- and long-term plans. The chamber, as the body representing the interests of the enterprises, tries to achieve that economic management—by using all available means—creates the conditions according to which the strategic concepts of the enterprises can be developed with the necessary security and soundness.

Jaruzelski, Rakowski Congratulate Bush

LD1011033788 Warsaw PAP in English 2245 GMT 9 Nov 88

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 9—President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski and Prime Minister Mieczyslaw Rakowski sent congratulatory cables to President-elect of the United States George Bush.

"I wish to express a conviction that owing to your commitment, of which you had given expression during your meaningful visit to Poland, relations between our states will develop in the spirit of historical traditions linking the Polish and American peoples," Jaruzelski's message said in part.

"I wish you further fruitful work for the good of the United States and for the consolidation of the positive peaceful trends in international relations," the message said.

Rakowski on his part said: "I am convinced that good relations between our states based on historical traditions and sympathy of our nations will develop in accordance with mutual interests".

More on Visit of EPA's Lee Thomas

Received by Malinowski

LD0311094388 Warsaw PAP in English 0034 GMT 3 Nov 88

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 2:—Polish Sejm Speaker Roman Malinowski received Wednesday the administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Lee M. Thomas.

The two discussed the role of parliaments in initiating activities serving the environmental protection and pro-environmental education of society. The Sejm speaker briefed the U.S. visitor on the Polish parliament's role in this field.

The meeting was attended by Minister for the Protection of Natural Environment and Resources Jozef Koziol. Present was U.S. Ambassador to Poland John Davis Jr.

Signs Environment Protection Accord

AU0711144888 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 5-6 Nov 88 p 4

[PAP report: "Cooperation on Environmental Protection"

[Text] Without international cooperation, it is impossible today to solve the global problems of the protection of the natural environment. This was stressed by Jozef Koziol, minister of environmental protection and natural resources, and by Lee M. Thomas, administrator of the U.S. EPA, both of whom signed a cooperation accord in Warsaw on 4 november.

After a break of some years, Polish-U.S. contacts on environmental protection were resumed in September 1987 when an initial accord on cooperation was signed. Now the sides stressed that that cooperation has acquired new impetus. First of all, the sides agreed on how to finance joint projects, to jointly realize research tasks, and to exchange written materials, including specialist publications that are unavailable in our country. They will also try to induce Polish and U.S. enterprises to establish direct contacts on the production of environmental protection equipment.

I regard the provision of funds for joint projects as one of the most important decisions we reached, Minister J. Koziol told your PAP correspondent. However, access to the most recent environmental technologies is the main problem for Poland in its environmental protection activities. Can our countries count on U.S. assistance in that? Lee M. Thomas has not promised us too much, but he stressed that the United States is ready to supply us with extensive information about appropriate technologies, mainly those concerning the ways of reducing the compounds of sulfur, nitrogen, and dioxide. Moreover, the Americans agreed to lease us technical equipment for a joint monitoring station.

The sides had initial talks about converting our country's debts into activities to protect the natural environment.

Military Experts Return From FRG Exercise

LD0911232988 Warsaw PAP in English 2115 GMT 9 Nov 88

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 9—Four Polish military inspectors returned Wednesday [8 November] from the FRG where, under the Stockholm CSBM [Confidence and Security-Building Measures] conference's decisions, they monitored military activity in the regions of Zernien, Salzgitter, Stadt-Hagen and Rotenburg.

A report on the outcome of the 48-hour inspection will be conveyed to all states-signatories of the CSCE Final Act.

The Polish inspectors fulfilled their mission in good conditions provided by the FRG side.

Developments at Gdansk Repair Shipyard Reported

Workers Respond to Walesa Appeal

LD0911162188 Hamburg DPA in German 1056 GMT 9 Nov 88

[Text] Around 300 striking workers at the ship repair yard in Gdansk ended their strike today. As the chairman of the banned Solidarity trade union's office assured, the workers responded to an appeal by Lech Walesa and left the yard early this afternoon. They stopped work yesterday, together with a few dozen workers from the Wisla shipyard. The Wisla shipyard has been working normally again since this morning.

Management Ends Workers Strike

LD0911191188 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 9 Nov 88

[Text] There was a strike and now there is no strike. Several dozen people were striking this morning in the Gdansk repair shipyard, picketing the gates. The exact number of strikers was difficult to estimate, as the whole workforce did not begin work and at the same time did not take an active part in the strike. The strikers hung up a list of postulates, demanding inter alia the legalization of Solidarity, the annulment of the decision liquidating the Lenin Shipyard, wage increases of around Z15,000 and also the immediate commencement of the roundtable talks.

At midday the repair shipyard management informed the strikers of the consequences of continuing the strike. Persuasion brought results. The pickets took down the flags on the gates and together with the rest of the workforce left the shipyard premises.

A group of about 12 persons organized a rally around 1300 which was led by Andrzej Gwiazda, Jacek Merkel, and Lech (Kosiak). But they, too, soon left the enterprise. Only the services maintaining continuous processes and preparing work for tomorrow stayed behind in the shipyard. Normal work will commence at 0600 in the morning.

Strikers Get Dismissal Notices

LD0911191988 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 9 Nov 88

[Text] Work was generally normal today in the work enterprises and shipyards of the Tri-City. True, in the Gdansk repair shipyard an attempt was made to organize a strike, but it was averted. The main director of the shipyard called on people not employed in the enterprise to leave. He also called on the remaining part of the workforce to leave the shipyard, with the exception of the management cadre. The shipyard workers who were attempting to instigate a strike and who occupied the entrance gate received dismissal notices. Tomorrow all workers will be allowed into the repair shipyard with the exception of those persons who received dismissal notices.

Failed attempts to organize strikes were also undertaken at the Wisla Shipyard and also at the Komuna Paryska Shipyard in Gdynia. In both those enterprises and in other shipping industry enterprises in Gdansk and Gdynia work went on normally today. [passage indistinct]

Management Fires Strikers

AU1011082288 Paris AFP in English 0209 GMT 10 Sep 88

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Nov (AFP)—The management of the Gdansk ship-repair yards has sacked workers who started a wildcat strike there on Tuesday, Polish Television said late on Wednsday.

The television report did not give the numbers of strikers sacked, but said that those concerned would not be allowed onto the premises on Thursday.

Reports of the number of workers who went on strike varied between 250 and 1,000 out of the Gdansk shipyards' total of around 7,000.

Earlier, informed sources at the yards said that some of the workers had heeded a call from Lech Walesa, president of the banned Solidarity trade-union, to return to work.

The action was held to protest the government's plan to close down the yards completely, and after Mr. Walesa, after first threatening to order a strike, did an about-face and called on his supporters to go on working.

In a telephone conversation on Wednesday evening, Mr. Walesa said that if the sackings involved 50 or 100 workers, "things could get hot."

Mr. Walesa has told shipyard workers he is still waiting for an answer from Poland's leader General Wojciech Jaruzelski to his demand that some 120 workers sacked nationwide for earlier strike action are reinstated.

He has made the reinstatement of the strikers a condition for taking part in "roundtable" negotiations between the government and the opposition.

Meanwhile several hundred students in Warsaw, and several hundred coal mine employees in the south of the county, demonstrated Wednesday in support of the Gdansk workers and of the workers sacked for their strike action.

Management Denies Workers Fired

AU1011132688 Paris AFP in English 1301 GMT 10 Nov 88

[Excerpt] Warsaw, Nov 10 (AFP)—A spokesman for the management of the ship-repair yard in the northern port city of Gdansk on Thursday denied Polish Television reports that leaders of a wildcat strike at the yard had been sacked.

"No one has lost his job," the spokesman said, adding that operations at the ship-repair yard had returned to normal after Tuesday's strike.

But officials at the shipyard, which employs around 6,000 workers, will examine the "degree of responsibility" of some of the workers who participated in the strike, the spokesman said, adding that some of them could face "disciplinary sanctions."

He gave no further details on how many workers were involved or on how they might be punished. [passage omitted]

Workers Report for Duty

LD1011140788 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 10 Nov 88

[Text] Our Gdansk correspondent, Antoni Popow, reports that the management of the Gdansk ship repair yard confirmed that yesterday, following a management call, a group of strikers had left the yard. The need for an immediate presentation of disciplinary dismissals was therefore not required.

Today is a normal work day for the shipyard, and all workers who presented themeselves for work were allowed into the enterprise. No one was detained at the gate.

In the near future the ship repair yard management will consider the degree of guilt for the organizers of the attempted strike, and will undertake the appropriate disciplinary decisions.

Walesa Remarks About Rakowski Criticized

LD1011155188 Warsaw PAP in English 1437 GMT 10 Nov 88

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 10—In an interview given recently to the FRG weekly magazine "DER SPIEGEL" (Nov. 7th) Lech Walesa spoke about the present situation in Poland and the prospects of the solution of its political and economic problems. The article contained worn out accusations levelled at the authorities.

One of them concerned the new prime minister, Mieczyslaw Rakowski, whom Walesa called "a political adventurer," at the same time comparing the premier's first moves to "a boxing match in the dark."

We mention this matter primarily to express doubt whether the translation of the interview was sufficiently true. For it is difficult to believe that the Nobel Prize laureate, who is becoming increasingly known for his reason and realism, would make personal excursions worthy of a trivial agitator. Especially in the present situation determined to a great extent by the prospects of the round table.

PZPR Politburo Holds Session 8 Nov

LD1011041688 Warsaw PAP in English 0149 GMT 10 Nov 88

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 9—The PUWP CC Political Bureau adopted during its November 8 meeting motions for party work ensuing from the national conference of workers activists and from the meeting of first secretaries of PUWP factory level links in 208 large enterprises.

Speeches by participants in the conference created a comprehensive picture of opinions and evaluations of workers milieus on the currently most vital economic, political and social problems, reflecting the state of working class feelings.

Strong criticism was directed at the economic situation in Poland. Expressed was also dissatisfaction over the hitherto effect of transformations. This gave ground for the extension of support for the programme of consolidation of the economy and the directions of government activities.

Participants in the conference received with approval the idea of "round table" talks. At the same time, it was stressed that in the opinion of workers active a compromise cannot be achieved at the expense of reforms or bold decisions setting in order the economy and giving it the expected dynamics of development. A conviction also prevailed that currently, only one strong union organization, independent of the administration and open to all working people, should function in enterprises.

The Political Bureau formulated conclusions for party work. Their essence is the strengthening of the worker character of the party, the increase of the influence of workers' milieus on the political, economic and social life.

It was decided, among others, that the party will care for a strong worker representation at the Sejm, peoples' councils and in party authorities, at the same seeing to it that people enjoy authentic prestige and recognition among crews would join the composition of those bodies and that party links should make all efforts to strengthen workers participation in elected organs of self-management, trade unions and social organizations.

Motions from the conference will be presented to the committees of the Council of Ministers for use in the functioning of state administration and the economy.

The PUWP CC Political Bureau discussed the directions of preparations for the national conference of PUWP delegates. The bureau reviewed the procedure and principles of holding individual talks, which in tune with the statute should be held before the conference. The talks aim should be the strengthening of the feeling of community of party members as a political force changing realities, removing from it all that is negative, a force initiating reform-oriented processes and at the same time changing the style of its own functioning.

The forthcoming 10th PUWP CC Plenum, which is to focus on changes taking place within the party, will be an important stage of preparations for the national conference, stressed the Political Bureau.

The bureau acquainted itself with the course and results of the official visit of prime minister of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland Margaret Thatcher to Poland.

The first ever visit of a British prime minister was a vital event. It passed in a good atmosphere and made possible the manifestation of ties linking both countries, especially in the times of the joint struggle against Nazi Germany. The visit also contributed to the shaping of a favourable atmosphere in bilateral cooperation, opening new possibilities for the development of relations between Poland and Great Britain, to which both sides attach considerable importance.

During the visit, the British prime minister had a possibility to acquaint herself with the situation in Poland and with the deep social and political transformations now taking place in this country as well as with the course of and problems in the building of national agreement and with the process of reforms and the consolidation of the economy.

The Political Bureau stressed that it sees in Premier Margaret Thatcher's visit to Poland an expression of mutual striving to deepen the political dialogue and expansion of bilateral cooperation in all fields for the benefit of both countries and for the good of peaceful coexistence in Europe and in the world.

Sejm Marks Nation's 70th Independence Anniversary

LD1011035288 Warsaw PAP in English 2359 GMT 9 Nov 88

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 9—Seventy years ago, after over a hundred year-long captivity, Poland regained its independence fulfiling the never extinguished eagerness of the Polish nation for independence. Today, we have gathered for the Sejm meeting to solemnly mark this significant anniversary, said speaker of the Sejm Roman Malinowski opening todays meeting of the Polish parliament, warmly greeting invited guests and heads of diplomatic missions.

The meeting was attended by Wojciech Jaruzelski and Mieczyslaw Rakowski.

The chamber was addressed by historian and Sejm deputy, Professor Henryk Jablonski.

Next the floor was taken by Deputy Ryszard Bender (independent) who said in part: The prepossessing words of Professor Henryk Jablonski incline to further reflection. Today, the Sejm observes the 70th anniversary of the regaining of independence by Poland after 123 years of captivity. The entire nation will observe this fact on Friday, November 11th. Today, this date, irrespective of earlier differences among the older generation, became a symbol for Poles, especially of the young generation, a symbol attempted to consign, in vain, into oblivion in Peoples Poland during the years of Stalinism.

November 11th does not collide with the date of July 22nd. It shows that the reborn Poland in 1918 did not perish, that once again after the Second World War it emerged into independent existence, that it remains and will remain for such is the will of the Polish nation. Also the contemporary world needs Poland in this place of Europe.

The holiday of November 11th has never been annulled, thus I think there is no need for a resolution of the chamber concerning this issue. I motion for the government to declare the reinstatement of the day of November 11th as a national and state holiday. I appeal for this and I am convinced that such a proclamation will be met with society's recognition, said Deputy Bender.

Thoughts and conclusions which should be drawn today from the past times filled the contents of an address by Roman Malinowski.

The rebirth of the sovereign peoples republic was an epoch-making event for us, Poles. After the years of bondage a sovereign state was formed in which the nation found possibilities of development to which it was entitled, Malinowski said.

In November (of 1918) compromise won. That required self-denial but owing to those private losses and concessions something more was rescued—the supreme interest of the nation.

It is our duty to read from the experiences of our predecessors the message ensuring from them for us, Poles living here on the Vistula and Odra Rivers on the turn of the 21st century. Independence is reality for which one must continuously care. It is owing to socialism that we live within the secure piast borders and among friends.

Let conclusions stemming from the November message be present today at family tables at every home but also at our national round table at which it is high time to take a seat, putting quarrels and preliminary conditions aside with the concern for the good and the highest value, Poland, in mind.

The next point on the agenda of the working part of the Sejm meeting, to be continued on Thursday, was the first reading of the government draft amendments to the labour code and to other laws.

Describing the bill, head of Labour and Social Policy Ministry Jerzy Szreter stated that the proposed amendments constituted minimum necessary for the adjustment of the regulations of the code to the requirements of the economic reform and the changed position and powers of trade unions.

The amendments are an initial stage on the road to broader reform of the labour law.

Assumed is the resignation from the hitherto powers of trade unions at the supra-factory level as concerns examination of appeals of individual employees. Decisions in this respect would be made by enterprises managers in cooperation with proper statutory bodies of trade unions active at those enterprises, and possible disputes would be decided only by courts of labour.

Expected is the introduction of employees freedom as concerns taking an additional job without obligatory getting a permission from enterprises that employ them.

It will be possible to reduce the term of the notice to terminate a contract of employment from three to one month in case of reduction of employment in enterprises caused by organizational-production reasons. Dismissed employees will be given compensation for the remaining part of the term of the notice.

Taken into consideration has been the postulate of the more favourable normalization of the situation of directors of state enterprises as employees because of the increased range of their tasks and responsibility as required by new principles of management.

In the discussion the floor was taken by six deputies and the view was expressed that the labour code should be adjusted to the new principles of management as well as it should increase the effectiveness of impact on organization and efficiency of the working process.

The Sejm will resume debates at 9.00 hrs tomorrow.

Meeting Resumes; Jaruzelski Present

LD1011102988 Warsaw PAP in English 0932 GMT 10 Nov 88

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 10—The Sejm (parliament) resumed today the debate. The agenda comprises the first reading of government draft bills and two reports by Sejm committees, all concerning economic issues.

Expected are changes in the personal composition of the Socio-Economic Council attached to the Sejm. Representatives of the government are to answer the deputies' question.

Present are Wojchiech Jaruzelski and Mieczyslav F. Rakowski.

Commemoration To 'Justly Evaluate' History

LD2810100488 Warsaw PAP in English 0110 GMT 28 Oct 88

[Text] Warsaw, Moscow, London, Oct. 27—The observance marking the 70th anniversary of Poland's regaining independence after 125 years under partitions were in the focus of the gala meeting of the Council for the Protection of Memory of Struggle and Martyrdom held here today.

"The observances are meant to commemorate the historic victory of the Polish people and make it possible to justly evaluate those who, irrespective of political origin and the outlook on life, helped to preserve the Polish character in the years of partitions and took part in the struggle for independence," said the Council's chairman General Roman Paszkowski.

"People's Poland is the heir of the best national, patriotic and progressive tradition both of the 2nd republic and the whole 1,000-year-old statehood," he said.

On the occasion of the 70th anniversary of independence, the councillors in Kracow resolved to name two streets in the city after Jozef Pilsudski and Antoni Stawarz.

A conference of Polish and Soviet scholars devoted to the 70th anniversary of Poland's independence ended in Moscow today. Participants in the meeting discussed the origin of the 2nd Polish Republic, the political premises which made it possible for Poland to return to the maps of Europe as well as Polish-Soviet relations in the first years after regaining independence, assumptions of Lenin's policy towards Poland, the significance of Russian February and October revolutions for the liberation of Poles.

Participating in the meeting, Professor Antoni Czubinski told PAP: "The fact that we are speaking far more openly is a new element as compared with many past meetings. Formerly, however, there were certain impediments and even if certain subjects were not taboo they were treated with certain caution. Today we try to avoid it. We want to speak openly about our internal matters, about international relations, including Polish-Russian and Polish-Soviet ones."

During his meeting in the Polish cultural centre in London today, Professor Jarema Maciszewski from the Institute of History of Warsaw University discussed the problem of regaining independence by Poland in 1918 from the perspective of 70 years.

Maciszewski, who is the head of the Polish-Soviet Commission for the explanation of "blank spots" in the history of bilateral relations, also delivered a lecture on the same subject during a seminar on the Polish studies in the School of Slavonic and East-European Studies of London University.

Jaruzelski Meets Warsaw Party Members 24 Oct

LD2410202888 Warsaw PAP in English 1921 GMT 24 Oct 88

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 24—PUWP CC First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski met Warsaw PUWP CC members today.

Participants in the meeting focused their attention on economic, social and political changes, national agreement, its chances and threats.

The debaters also presented the situation in their home factories and opinions and moods of professional milieux from which they come.

Rakowski Chairs Price, Income Meeting 24 Oct

LD2410233288 Warsaw PAP in English 2254 GMT 24 Oct 88

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 24—A meeting on the current price-and-income situation, presided by Chairman of the Council of Ministers Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski, was held today.

In the meeting participated Political Bureau member, PUWP CC Secretary Wladyslaw Baka, Presidium member, United Peasant's Party CC Secretary Bogdan Krolewski, Presidium member, Democratic Party CC Secretary Jerzy Gruchalski and members of the government concerned, with Vice-Premier Ireneusz Sekula.

Industry Minister Speaks on Restructuring

LD2610233188 Warsaw PAP in English 2154 GMT 26 Oct 88

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 26—"One of the signs of shortcomings in the Polish economy is too small a number of enterprises", said Polish Industry Minister Mieczyslaw Wilczek while speaking about planned restructuring of the Polish industry at a press conference for Polish and foreign newsmen here today.

"The industry lacks a connective tissue, namely, small and medium-size plants and that is why the government will support their establishing, not exactly by breaking up giants but by setting up new ones. My motto is: 50,000 new enterprises for the 50th aniversary of People's Poland (in 1994)", Wilczek jokingly remarked.

One of the first things Minister Wilczek asked his ministry's staff to do was to make a list of 150 best plants and 150 worst ones. It turned out that there are such among the latter in which the effectiveness of fixed assets either equals zero or is lower. It will be necessary to liquidate such plants irrespective of any protests by various milieus, said he.

While answering a question on the future of the ship building industry, Minister Wilczek referred to Sweden and other developed countries which either reduced or even liquidated shipyards. The only way to save the ship building industry is to—while limiting its development—direct it onto the production of the world most sought-for ships which are both competitive and designed to meet special purpose.

Minister Wilczek plans considerable cuts in the employment of the ministry's central office. The matter concerns mainly these staffers who deal with currently useless reporting and multiplying of papers. It has been estimated that the number of 700 employees of the ministry will be initially reduced by half and will later land at one-third of the present figure.

Only these people will stay who are capable of making decisions. Those to be dismissed will be offered work in production enterprises, services and own business. They will receive appoporiate discharge money and be helped in obtaining means for their own activity. The ministry will demand that similar reductions be made by enterprises.

Asked how he plans to deal with the pressure groups for example some groups in the heavy industry, Minister Wilczek said that the importance of individual branches of industry will be determined by the priorities put forth by the premier, namely: farming and food industry, housing and environmental protection. Wilczek referred here to the first moves of the government in agricultural policy, demonopolization of procurement, reinstatement of the principle of the parity of incomes of town and country population.

One should at last give up attaching utmost significance to the role of coal in economy. Minister Wilczek is of the opinion that it will be indispensable to considerably increase the import of crude oil and its profitable processing into sought for petroleum products. Now, it is necessary to better use the existing powers of the oil processing plants, which can additionally process some 5 million tonnes of oil, then a new petroleum refinery should be built in cooperation with a world-famous firms, preferably from oil producing countries. Such an installation could be built in one of Poland's duty free zones.

Asked now he plans to counteract the decapitalization of fixed assets in the industry, Minister Wilczek said that plants which are not fit for renewal should be liquidated. Others should be radically reconstructed. This can be done in 90 per cent with one's own forces and means, under the condition that the majority of means, worked out by enterprises, will not be taken away from them, as is the case at the moment.

There will be also a need to move means from weak enterprises to those which show hope for development. The participation of foreign capital in this reconstruction is also desirable, he said.

Minister Wilczek admitted that up to now conditions for the functioning of foreign capital in Poland were rather deficient.

The minister assured that legal regulations now being prepared in this field will not be worse than in other countries. The law on the initiation of economic activity should be equally lucid, concise and advantageous, stressed the minister.

It has to lack the suspiciousness towards those starting such activities. "All that is not prohibited by the law is permitted", this motto will be the guide for this law. While the fiscal policy must be an instrument leading to proper behaviour of enterprises and citizens, producers and consumers.

I appreciate the policy pursued by Mrs Margaret Thatcher who managed to consolidate the economy and curb raging trade unions in a difficult period for Great Britain, said Wilczek.

During the British premier's visit to Poland, I will willingly discuss with her those issues. Wilczek expressed a supposition that in her talk with Lech Walesa, Mrs Thatcher will also touch upon the problem of the effects of the strike policy.

Asked how he viewed the problem of party membership in nominations for managerial posts, Minister Wilczek said that the requirements as regards party members performing such functions should be bigger not smaller. If managers' work is poor they should be ousted from their posts irrespective of their party adherence.

Speaking about the concept of economic cooperation with the socialist countries, Minister Wilczek negatively assessed the hitherto progress in this domain. At present he sees some chances in the economization of these relations in the convertibility of national currencies and these, in turn, into a world currency.

"We can, and we must be real economic partners for each other, but it is necessary to work on improving the conditions of this cooperation," Wilczek said.

Rakowski on Economic, Social Changes

LD2910110488 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1900 GMT 28 Oct 88

[Speech by Mieczyslaw Rakowski, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, in television studio on 28 October—recorded]

[Text] Good evening ladies and gentlemen. Despite the fact that only 2 weeks have passed since the government was appointed by the Sejm, I consider it appropriate to report to you on what we have done during that period. The government which I lead is half composed of new ministers, thus it is understandable that during the first days of their appointment they have had to, if I may say so, acquaint themselves with the new environment in which they operate. This does not mean that all other current issues and those of the future have been put on the shelf. Since the first day we have been working at full steam.

Even earlier, at the stage of forming the government, we prepared the work schedule for the Council of Ministers.

We have set up two committees; the Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers—in short KERM—I will use that abbreviation in the future; and the Socio-Political Committee of the Council of Ministers. The first is lead by Deputy Premier Ireneusz Sekula, the second by Minister Aleksander Kwasniewski.

KERM, as the name implies, deals with the economy; it examines and makes decisions concerning various issues of importance, including those which concern some parts of our economy, and professional group, and the environment. However there are, and will be, decisions to be made which will be felt by the entire community. The Socio-Political Committee's responsibility includes wide-ranging social issues, in particular everything connected with the broadly understood process of democratizing state and social structures.

The formation of these two committees inside the Council of Ministers will make it easier to more efficiently settle issues which the government has to deal with daily.

Now, a few words about decisions which the government has made in the past 2 weeks. In a few days time, starting 1 November, employees' pensions and annuities granted before 1 January this year will be increased. The increase will amount on average to 5,300 zlotys, and cannot be less than 1,700 zlotys. This is only the beginning of increases to this kind of benefit which will take place next year.

In accordance with what I said in my Sejm statement, we have begun to reduce control services. Even this year, in various specialist control bodies, there will be a reduction of 1,175 posts.

This is the first step toward changing the whole system of control, which remains in the hands of the government.

Of significance for the national economy is the decision made by the Council of Ministers concerning the demonopolization of procuring agricultural products. From the new year onward there will not be any barriers or restrictions in the contracting, procurement, and production of basic agricultural products and of foodstuffs—apart, of course, from sanitary requirements. State, cooperatives, and private enterprises will be bound by the same rights with regard to supplying the market with meat, meat products, grain, and flour products. The state will only have a monopoly in the growing of tobacco, poppy, and hemp, and in tobacco products and vodka.

I would like to add, incidentally, that Deputy Premier Kazimierz Olesiak, minister of agriculture, forestry, and food economy, has—as of 26 October—repealed 300 ministerial legal acts. There remain 137, which will be scrutinized and reviewed. The decision by the minister is in accordance with the spirit and the letter of the program declaration of the government which I submitted to the Sejm.

Another important matter: In order to revitalize agricultural production and to increase procurement we have decided to increase procurement prices from 1 July 1988. Those farmers who sold their products after this date will receive appropriate compensation. The increase in procurement prices will not bring about any increases in the retail prices of meat, and grain products. Details will be published in a few days' time.

I believe that the public will also be pleased with the announcement that, from 1 January 1989, citizens going abroad will no longer be required to have invitations.

While we are talking about setting various matters right, we should also note a decision which is perhaps slight but regional: It is now no longer necessary to fill the gasoline tank of the car—one can take the gasoline away in a can.

Listening to what is being said on all sides, and this time the signal came from the Federation of Miners Trade Unions, we made the decision to exempt bonuses and benefits granted to employees of state enterprises on the occasion of, for example, St. Barbara's Day, and gratuitous payments when calculating social insurance contributions.

As far as the prime minister's activity is concerned, I consider it purposeful to mention my visit to Moscow. I briefed the mass media about it, so I shall only limit myself to expressing great satisfaction with the course of talks with Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee, and Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of ministers. My satisfaction results from the fact that I experienced full understanding of our problems and a very friendly and pleasant attitude to Poland. Mikhail Gorbachev very warmly recalled his stay in our country.

At the end of my report I want to discuss two more matters. The first concerns the roundtable. During the press conference, which I held immediately after the Sejm meeting, a question was asked about my attitude to the roundtable. I replied that I considered it very important, and I have not changed this opinion. However, I added, I would concern myself above all with what Poles believe to be a problem. This was enough for some Western journalists, as well as for some gentlemen from the opposition, to circulate opinions that Rakowski was an opponent of the roundtable. I think that my listeners will agree that I would be a poor premier if I dealt above all with the roundtable and neglected everyday problems of my fellow countrymen.

And the second matter; I want to tell you that after these 2 weeks, despite a great number of difficult problems which have already disrupted my sleep, I am full of good hope, or more precisely, I am a moderate optimist. This results from the fact that I have heard very many—I stress this—declarations by fellow citizens whom I personally do not know, in which they express their readiness to support the government's policy. These declarations come from people who keep assuring me that one can do a lot of good in Poland if one wants to. And it is being done.

Esteemed fellow countrymen! I have more issues to discuss, or more precisely, issues about which I would like to obtain your advice. However, I shall do this next time. I wish you goodnight.

Rakowski Attends Ministers Council Meeting 3 Nov

LD0411102988 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 3 Nov 88

[Text] We would like to report to you what the Council of Ministers has decided, for it has operated normally despite the visit [by UK Prime Minister Thatcher] and the premier's obligations. Here is Government Press Bureau Director Adam Dunalewski:

[Dunalewski] Three matters out of those that were undertaken in today's work by the Office of the Council of Ministers deserve attention. The first question: Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski, after considering the recommendation of Polish LOT Airlines, and also after seeking the views of the minister of transport, shipping, and communications, approved LOT's plan to lease three Boeing aircraft.

A second important decision: In accordance with the announcement made on television by Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski, a decision was made to increase the procurement prices of agricultural products. This decision was made by the economic committee of the Council of Ministers at today's meeting after having familiarized itself with an analysis of agriculture's current economic situation.

It recognized that the two increases in official procurement prices already introduced this year for agricultural products did not sufficiently slow down the fall in incomes of the agricultural population. This increase will come to around 16 percent. It will be significantly greater for milk and livestock—this affects the conditions of farmers and also agricultural organizations. This increase in procurement prices of agricultural products will not immediately cause an increase in the prices of basic food items which are subject to official prices.

Concerning the third issue: The sociopolitical committee of the Council of Ministers also met, and the commitee accepted a program for the fight against AIDS. The committee accepted a program for all kinds of investment tasks, the production of syringes and rubber gloves, and everything that is necessary for preventing this disease.

Ministers Council Economic Committee Meets 7 Nov

LD0711222588 Warsaw PAP in English
1938 GMT 7 Nov 88

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 7—During a meeting here today, chaired by Deputy Premier Ireneusz Sekula, the Council of Ministers' economic committee accepted the assumptions of the policy of interest rates on credits and deposits in 1989, presented by National Bank of Poland President Zdzislaw Pakula.

The assumptions envisage that the interest rate will be used as a basic regulator of the flow of money in the economy by creating conditions under which it will be profitable to save money in banks whereas banks will not be interested in loaning money to ineffective units.

The interest rate should mirror the degree of risk taken by the bank connected with giving credit to a unit in a more or less healthy financial condition.

A uniform interest policy will be applied to all monetary resources amassed in banks irrespective of whether they belong to an economic unit or a private person. The interest rate on time deposits over 12 months will equal the rate of inflation while on 36-month time deposits it will exceed the rate of inflation.

Jaruzelski Chairs PZPR Secretariat Meeting

LD0711203088 Warsaw PAP in English
1710 GMT 7 Nov 88

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 7—The PUWP CC Secretariat and first secretaries of PUWP voivodship committees and head of CC departments held Monday [7 November] a debate chaired by Wojciech Jaruzelski.

The meeting discussed current problems of party work, with preparations for the 10th CC plenum and for a national conference of delegates among them.

Budimir Loncar Praises Election of George Bush

LD0911171588 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1630 GMT 9 Nov 88

[Text] Bonn, Nov 9 (TANJUG)—Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Budimir Loncar today welcomed the election of George Bush for the new president of the United States.

Loncar, who is on an official visit to the Federal Republic of Germany, said he hoped that the "policy of affirmative relations between Yugoslavia and the United States" would continue.

Noting that Bush is a figure well known around the world and one who has an interest in the world, the Yugoslav foreign secretary said that it was good for such a figure to be at the helm of such a great country.

Impact of Bush Victory, Policy Assessed

LD0911172288 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 9 Nov 88

[Text] [Announcer] Without a doubt, the U.S. presidential elections and their result are at the center of world attention and will remain so for some time. In our studio are Filip Svetic, a foreign policy commentator, and Dr Radovan Vukadinovic, a professor from the political science department in Zagreb:

[Svetic] Professor Vukadinovic, the United States has gained, or is soon to gain, its 41st president, George Bush. Can we take this opportunity first to look just at what is awaiting the new president in the international sphere, because I think that this is in fact the most interesting thing at this moment. That is, the circumstances or at any rate the international ones are different from when Reagan arrived at the White House.

[Vukadinovic] Certainly, in any comparison one might make between the time of President Reagan and that of the 41st president, George Bush, one can immediately say that this time the international situation is significantly more favorable. During Reagan's first term it was a question of strained relations between the superpowers, the weakening of East-West ties, and a practical crisis in political detente. This time it is a question of established, firm bilateral U.S. relations, of very good relations on all fronts between East and West, and of a new breakthrough in the direction of resolving the critical situations, the crises in certain parts of the world. So we can say that the general international situation is significantly more favorable for the new president. It could even be said that this is a new phase of international relations, which I usually call the policy of detente, or rather, the policy of neodetente.

[Svetic] Nevertheless, what are the practical problems which the new president, Bush, will have to face, probably after some period of transition while he gets warmed up, so to speak?

[Vukadinovic] It is of course interesting that during the preelection and election campaigns international relations were mentioned relatively little, and this was above all the case because these relations between the superpowers are somewhat better and more favorable, because at the moment Gorbachev seemed to be preoccupied with his own internal issues and also because there is an assessment that the USSR has become significantly more defensive and perhaps even weaker. On this basis, the foreign policy platform is reasonably open. There were not many speeches about it on any vital issues, but knowing the Republicans and knowing George Bush, it can be said that the further continuity in relations with the USSR as a superpower in the disarmament sphere will be a primary question. There will also, of course, be new relations with U.S. allies, who have a somewhat different view of the USSR and the financing of perestroyka and similar matters. Then there is also a large complex of problems connected with some important points, for example Central America, the Nicaragua question, and so on. There is also the question of relations with the so-called Third World, and of course all the issues affecting international peace and security.

[Svetic] How about Yugoslavia and the new U.S. president?

[Svetic] Well, Yugoslavia has its place in U.S. foreign policy. It is a very good thing that this is a question of a person who has experience, to whom it will not have to be explained where Yugoslavia is, what its problems are, and what U.S. policy is. Let us recall that this is a question of a man who for many years was not only for 8 years vice president to Ronald Reagan, but who was head of the intelligence service and ambassador to the PRC. Therefore, he has had a whole series of opportunities to become acquainted with international relations and with the complex which we term U.S.-Yugoslav relations. I think that in some ways it can be said that it is a question of a continuous relationship and of all that which official U.S. policy seeks, when it states that it is interested in a firm and integrated, stable and united Yugoslavia.

Further on Stanovnik Remarks During U.S. Visit

Accepts Responsibility for Remarks

LD0811163088 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 8 Nov 88

[Text] [Announcer] We have just received a statement by Janez Stanovnik, president of the Presidency of Slovenia, given to Radio Ljubljana, concerning reports by some Yugoslav newspapers on his stay and remarks in the United States:

[Begin Stanovnik recording in Slovene] In the course of a private visit to the United States, I, as a long-time member, took part in the annual session of the Council of the International Management Institute. I was also invited to talk with Secretary of State George Shultz, and to a news conference at the National Press Club. In addition, I gave a lecture to the World Affairs Council and a talk to the Aspen Institute.

The Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs had been informed about my visit to the United States, my public appearances were organized by the Yugoslav Embassy, and Ambassador Zivorad Kovacevic attended all my adresses and meetings, where I explained the current economic and sociopolitical situation in Yugoslavia. My utterances before the World Affairs Council and the National Press Club were recorded in shorthand.

I am fully responsible for all my statements and public addresses made either at home or abroad. In the same way I maintain that all those who have attributed unsubstantiated and incorrect statements to me, must be aware of their own responsiblity. [end recording]

Serbian Universities Protest Remarks

LD0811161488 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1245 GMT 8 Nov 88

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Nov (TANJUG)—Innapropriate statements and appearances by Janez Stanovnik in the United States must be assessed by the Slovene leadership. Furthermore, the SFRY Presidency should examine all that this official has said about the situation on the domestic political scene, especially about events in Serbia, and it should then establish Stanovik's responsibility.

This was stressed today at a session of the Presidium of the Community of Serbian Universities, which pronounced that Stanovik's statement deviated from the stances of the 17th session of the LCY Central Committee.

Assembly Body on Remarks

AU0911203888 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 9 Nov 88

[Text] The Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs cannot assess Janez Stanovnik's statements, but it is its duty to evaluate the international impact of this event and to fully inform the SFRY Assembly Foreign Policy Committee. This is what Milivoje Maksic, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, said in a preliminary bulletin presented to the SFRY Assembly Foreign Policy Committee on Janez Stanovnik's visit to the United States. Here is a report by Olivija Rusovac:

Our country's top leaderships have been informed of the facts of Janez Stanovnik's visit to America and his statements to U.S journalists. The Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs cannot make judgments about political statements, and its duty was concluded when it presented the authentic text of Stanovnik's statements to those who are authorized to make judgments, Milivoje Maksic said.

Maksic said that a lengthy shorthand account of the talks that Stanovnik held in America is currently being translated and that Stanovnik himself helped complete the documents. At this moment, the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs does not possess a report on Janez Stanovnik's meeting with George Shultz, but only a brief report sent by our ambassador.

Maksic said that the role played by the SFRY Embassy in the United States was normal, because Janez Stanovnik, although on a private visit, is a high-ranking figure. However, the responsibility for conduct and statements is the problem of the person himself.

Here is an interesting portion of Maksic's speech:

[Begin Maksic recording] I would like to remind you that it is not a usual international practice for a possible personal critical attitude toward phenomena or persons in one's own country to be presented and explained in other countries. This principle is strictly (?obeyed) in Yugoslav diplomacy. [end recording]

It is understandable that the delegates who were obviously better informed about the whole thing through private rather than through official channels were very dissatisfied. Considering the dimensions and characteristics that this case has attained, the committee concluded that the entire report should be presented to the broadest public as soon as possible. They also asked that the role and activity of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs and of the SFRY Embassy in connection with Janez Stanovnik's visit to America be completely explained.

Presidency Office Issues Statement

LD0911232488 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1847 GMT 9 Nov 88

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Nov (TANJUG)—We have received the following bulletin from the SFRY Presidency's Press and Information Bureau: "The Belgrade paper POLITIKA EKSPRES in its 6 November edition, and in connection with the remarks by Comrade Janez Stanovnik during his stay in Washington, in the article "Private Visit—Official Assessments," also raised the question of the visit by Josip Vrhovec, member of the SFRY Presidency, to the United States. The article makes a request that "the highest party leadership of the country deal with private visits which our individual leaders make to U.S. and Western statesmen following invitations, such as the visits by Stanovnik and Vrhovec, who were received by Shultz and Reagan." POLITIKA EKSPRES also places its singling out of the visit by Comrade Vrhovec in the context of the possible search for "support and help for his own and alien coalitions." The

POLITIKA EKSPRES article was also carried by POLITIKA and BORBA as well as some other papers, without their dissociating themselves from it in anyway. This impermissible and extremely irresponsible attitude has caused serious harm to the (?interests) of our country.

Comrade Josip Vrhovec visited the United States this May in his official capacity as a member of the SFRY Presidency, i.e., in accordance with the Presidency's decision and at the invitation of President Reagan. All the talks in this connection—with President Reagan, with Secretary of State Shultz, and with other figures—were official in character.

Immediately after the visit by Josip Vrhovec a report was submitted on its results, and in this connection the Presidency assessed that the visit and the talks were "very useful" and that "they represented a continuation of the dialogue between the two countries at the highest political level." All of this was contained in the official communiques at the time and was published in the public information media.

Thus it is quite logical for the question of professional ethics to be raised, as well as the responsibility that rests with everyone, especially those who bring into question the broader interests of the country, and in this instance its cooperation with another important country.

As for the statements which Comrade Janez Stanovnik, president of the Slovene Presidency, made during his private stay in the United States, the Presidency has requested the authentic texts of his (?speeches), which it will later consider, it says at the conclusion of the bulletin.

Assembly Committee Views 'Hostile' Emigre Groups

LD0911233488 Belgrade TANJUG in English
2104 GMT 9 Nov 88

[Text] Belgrade, Nov 9 (TANJUG)—Delegates to the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Federal Assembly said on Wednesday that Yugoslav diplomats had not always striven with with equal zeal to protect the rights of Yugoslav minorities in neighbouring countries or adequately inform the Yugoslav public about that.

They also said that the minorities can be more effectively protected, if necessary, by invoking the respect of human rights in the countries where they live.

The committee urged Yugoslavia's more active involvement in the international bodies dealing with minorities and human rights, expressing belief that this would be an additional pressure on the neighbouring countries in which Yugoslav minorities are mistreated.

Later in the debate, Assistant Foreign Secretary Drago Mirosic said that the activity of hostile Yugoslav emigration was on the rise.

Noting that the emigration "has changed its tactics but not its strategy," Mirosic emphasized that it has lost nothing of its terrorist character in spite of posing as something else and wrapping itself in the so-called "democratic cape."

Mirosic said that the attempts by hostile emigrees to present their activity as political are exclusively aimed at legalizing their status and actions in the countries whose hospitality they enjoy.

In the ensuing debate, some delegates asked to explore the possibility of amending the law on citizenship to make it possible to strip of Yugoslav citizenship those who engage in hostile activity against Yugoslavia for longer periods of time.

Milosavljevic on Economic Reform Discussions

LD0711230788 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1818 GMT 7 Nov 88

[Text] Belgrade, Nov 7 (TANJUG)—The government's Commission for Economic Reform has adopted the foundations of the economic reform and submitted 19 draft laws to the Yugoslav Assembly, Deputy Prime Minister Milos Milosavljevic said on Monday.

The most important of the laws, such as the law on enterprises, accountancy, financial operations and foundations of the taxation system, must be enacted by the end of the year.

The laws, still in the process of preparation, should make major changes in the most important fields of the economic system, Milosavljevic said to a press conference. Milosavljevic is also chairman of the Coordination Committee of the Government's Commission for Economic Reform.

The foundations of the economic reform include alternative propositions for individual solutions because doubts concerning certain questions have not been cleared as yet. Milosavljevic added that answers to certain open questions referring to ideological questions of the economic reform, whose implementation is to start on January 1, should be given at the forthcoming plenum of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee.

Under unfavourable material circumstances for starting the economic reform the commission should take a stand on a transitional period for commencing the reform, Milosavljevic said. He stressed that the reform has to be followed by a well-conceived social programme.

Mikulic, Dolanc Speak at Radenci Seminar

AU0811114588 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 5-6 Nov 88 p 1

[V. Simonovic report: "Either Reform or Darkness"]

[Excerpts] "The May program, with which we are trying to establish a consistent economic system, is a precursor to the reforms of the economic system which should take effect as of 1 January. In assessing the May measures, one tends to forget the positive effects of the increase in exports, the revival of imports, a positive balance of payments (which made us even wonder whether such a balance of payments is good), and a modest increase in industrial production. There is also another side to the coin of the Yugoslav scene: The cumulative rate of increase in production is still negative; a drop in investments has not been halted; there is unprofitability; accumulation is low; and inflation is high and threatens to endanger the concept of reforms." (Branko Mikulic)

"The May measures were not premature but rather late, and they have not been sufficiently worked out.... The people still do not understand whether the reform is already in effect or whether it will start on 1 January. There are many kinds of resistance to reforms in Yugoslavia, and they are very diverse: The people are worse off than before... but there is also some conscious resistance because there are some people who oppose progress, people who do not agree not only with the economic reforms, but also with the political reforms and the reform of the LC." (Stane Dolanc)

This is how Stane Dolanc, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, and Branko Mikulic, president of the FEC, today assessed the May measures in the talk on the topic "Yugoslavia Today-Tomorrow" at the Gorjup Days, the 11th seminar of Slovene journalists. [passage omitted]

About Voting at the 17th Session

Answering the question as to why he stated that he had cast his vote openly during the secret ballot at the 17th session, Branko Mikulic said:

"By doing so I wanted to say that expressing confidence without holding a discussion prior to it represents only a technical, though democratic, act. We should have first discussed the reasons for holding a vote of confidence. We were afraid that this could threaten the integrity of the LC Central Committee, that this could give rise to suspicions that coalitions exist...," Branko Mikulic pointed out.

"The voting at the 17th session," Stane Dolanc said, "does not mean much. A true discussion about real problems would have been more meaningful. If, for instance, one republic justifies the meetings while another considers them to be an attack on the system, then this is what needs to be clarified by the Central Committee. This has not been done properly, just like some other issues," Dolanc stressed.

Belgrade Millworkers Meet by National Assembly

LD1011101288 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0724 GMT 10 Nov 88

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Nov (TANJUG)—More than 1,000 workers from the Belgrade wool mill gathered outside the Yugoslav Assembly Building at 0800 today to meet and talk with some of the officials.

They marched peacefully from the Belgrade suburb of Karaburma, where their factory is located.

Demand That Milosevic Address Them

LD1011120688 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0850 GMT 10 Nov 88

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 10 Nov (TANJUG)—Soon after 0800 today 500 workers from the Belgrade wool mill arrived outside the SFRY Assembly Building and asked for a 100-percent pay rise.

The workers insist on being addressed by Slobodan Milosevic because, as they put it, he is just and they trust him. When asked by a journalist why they had not put their demands before the Serbian Assembly, they gave no reply. [passage omitted]

Serbian 'Boycott' of Slovene Goods Examined

AU0811152988 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 7 Nov 88 p 11

[Excerpts from Toma Dzadzic and Ljuba Stojic article: "Is There a Boycott of Slovene Products?", originally published in NIN]

[Text] "Of course I buy Slovene products, because I think they are the best. Everything else is irrelevant."

"I would not even buy bread made in Slovenia, even if I had to starve."

These two completely contrary statements represent the most characteristic reaction by the 250 Yugoslavs who took part in NIN's poll on what appears to be a more frequently heard question, at least in Serbia: "Do you buy Slovene products?" Just how topical this is is illustrated by the fact that during their recent visit to Belgrade a group of Slovene journalists was particularly interested in the sale of products from their republic in the capital city.

According to the results of NIN's "Gallup," as many as 97 percent of those questioned said that they did not boycott goods produced in the northwestern republic, while only 3 percent admitted that they "participated in this." However, some 11 percent of the polled people from all over Yugoslavia think that a boycott of Slovene products would be a good lesson to the "northwestern brothers" so that in the future they would view life in the southeast part of the country more objectively.

This idea is, of course, supported most strongly in Serbia proper (where it spontaneously originated), by 26 percent of those interviewed; in Kosovo, by 20 percent; and in Montenegro and Bosnia it was within the limits of the average—10 percent. In contrast to this, no one in Vojvodina supported the boycott of Slovene products and only 1 percent of those interviewed in Croatia and Macedonia supported it. Surprisingly, 6 percent of those interviewed in Slovenia, which is to say 3 persons, supported this idea....

That this indicator is perhaps much higher and more important than just pure numbers was demonstrated on several occasions during this research.

On the one hand, more or less all Belgrade sales assistants said that they have not even heard about the boycott of Slovene products. Thus, for instance, Ratko Lukovic, director of the Prehrana basic associated labor organization, and Aleksandar Savic, one of the sales assistants in the furniture department of the Belgrade department store, "have really not noticed anything conspicuous" concerning the boycott. The deputy manager of the Centroprom supermarket on Cika-Ljubina Street only heard something about this, but claims that people are still buying what they used to buy. A sales assistant on Knez Mihajlova Street even said:

"Here, look at the accounts. Slovene electrical appliances are selling best...."

On the other hand, a sales assistant—who did not wish to be identified—in the Elektrotehnika store, which is on the same shopping street, said that in the last 10 days or so customers refused to buy Slovene products on two occasions....

Sales assistants in Serbia were also affected by this boycott of Slovene products. This is indicated by the fact that a meeting of producers was scheduled for 4 November in the Serbian Economic Chamber. Some 60 directors—as Slobodan Andjic, member of the Presidium of the Serbian Economic Chamber, told NIN—should discuss the proposal of textile producers that textiles which come from Serbia should "have priority" in sales in the republic....

An attempt to create "ethnically pure products" in shops in Serbia will not, of course, be supported by the Serbian Economic Chamber, Slobodan Andjelic said, but considering the fact that this has been discussed under its roof, this is in a way some kind of a silent message to Slovenia that Serbia will not kindly accept Slovenia's indolence and ignorant behavior toward Serbia's troubles with constitutional issues....

Ljubomir Madzar, professor at the Belgrade Department of Economics, commented on all this and told NIN:

"The boycott of Slovene products is not motivated from an economic point of view and is therefore not a subject of any economic analysis. However, I think that because of the well-known economic isolation by the republics, the effects of this kind of boycott will not be great, although I do not underestimate the importance of Serbia's market for Slovene producers.

"The main thing is," Professor Madjar concluded, "I neither want this boycott (for political reasons), nor believe that is widespread, nor expect the political situation to deteriorate to the extent that the boycott could assume greater proportions, which would not be good for Yugoslavia."

Constitutional Changes Adopted in Prizren

LD0711235488 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1630 GMT 7 Nov 88

[Excerpt] Prizren, 7 Nov (TANJUG)—The discussion at a joint session of the Presidiums of the SAWP Municipal Conference and the Trade Union Federation of Prizren was dedicated to analyzing the public debate on draft amendments to the Constitutions of the SR of Serbia and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. It was revealed that intranational relations in this part of the province had reached their most dramatic peak. Rallies devoted to the constitutional changes have been held in 96 organizations of associated labor and 43 local communities. As a result, working people and citizens in 35 work organizations and 43 local communities adopted the amendments to the Constitutions of the SR of Serbia and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, but in the case of the disputed amendments they supported proposals made by the Kosovo Constitutional Commission. It was also said that 11 collectives and 4 local communities had forwarded proposals to change nothing in the 1974 Constitution.

On the basis of the summed-up proposals made in the public debate, today's session concluded that the working people and citizens of Prizren were in favor of the changes to the draft amendments to the Constitution of the SR of Serbia and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. However, it was noted at the session that some individuals had manipulated the names of Tito and Kardelj. In some environments this was greeted with applause during the debate. At some of the meetings it was stressed that the constitutional changes were aimed at "creating Greater Serbia and reducing the rights of the provinces". It was also stressed that at four meetings in different organizations, the Serbs and Montenegrins left dissatisfied with the way the public debate had been conducted.

Baskim Hisari, president of the Prizren LC Municipal Committee, said that the debate on the constitutional changes was held at a time when actions by Albanian separatists were on the rise. Pamphlets and hostile slogans were distributed and other excesses took place which had a major influence on the proceedings of the public debate. In some milieus, the debate was conducted exclusively in Albanian because no facility was provided for translations. [passage omitted]

'Brotherhood' Meeting To Be Held in Belgrade

LD0911153088 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1435 GMT 9 Nov 88

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Nov (TANJUG)—A meeting of brotherhood and unity will be held in Belgrade on Saturday, 19 November, at the new Belgrade side of the confluence of the Sava and Danube Rivers. The meeting is scheduled to start at 1200.

A decision to this effect was made at today's session of the Presidium of the Belgrade SAWP City Conference. The decision is in line with the existing political platform on the meetings, and it was made because organizational preparations have been completed and because the necessary political conditions for such a manifestation have been fulfilled. An appeal in the form of a proclamation to the working people and citizens of Belgrade to attend the meeting will be issued at the beginning of next week, together with a program for the meeting.

Kosovo Polje LC Urges Officials' Resignations

LD0711234988 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1859 GMT 7 Nov 88

[Text] Pristina, 7 Nov (TANJUG)—The Kosovo Polje LC Presidium Municipal Committee believes that responsibility for the present situation in Kosovo lies with the former and the current president of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium, Azem Vlasi and Kacusa Jasari, respectively, and that they should both resign. At a meeting this evening the self-justification and opportunistic conduct by these two provincial functionaries, and by Vlasi in particular, were criticized.

Attention was also drawn to the unwillingness of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium to establish its own responsibility. The Kosovo Polje Municipal Committee Presidium therefore considers it necessary that the Presidium of the Serbian LC Central Committee and of the LCY Central Committee provide assistance to the provincial committee and its Presidium in order to establish, as soon as possible, a degree of both individual and collective responsibility.

In view of the fact that the degree of responsibility of all members of the Kosovo LC provincial Committee Presidium is not the same, it has been demanded that, in addition to the resignations, their individual level of responsibility should also be established. This evening's meeting insisted particularly on the need to establish the responsibility of Ekrem Arifi and of Hasim Redzepi, due to the latter's recent statement to foreign journalists. It was said that Vojislav Zajic should resign his post as member of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium and not, as he has done, just the post of secretary of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium.

Demands were also made to call to account the leadership of the Kosovo SAWP Pronvicial Conference and the provincial trade union organization for the course and outcome of the public debate on draft amendments to the Constitutions of the SR of Serbia and of the Socialist Autonomous Republic of Kosovo.

This evening the Kosovo Polje LC Municipal Committee Presidium also condemned a statement made in the United States by Janez Stanovnik, president of the Slovenian SR, and called for the Slovene Assembly and the relevant federal organs to establish the facts and his responsibility.

Kosovo Presidium's 'Public Criticism' Assessed

AU0611205588 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Nov 88 p 2

[Ivan Torov commentary: "Politburo's Manner"]

[Text] Recently the LCY Central Committee Presidium proposed to its Central Committee that it should make a criticism of it (the LCY Central Committee Presidium) for failing to sufficiently successfully implement the LCY Central Committee's conclusions, particularly on Kosovo.

The day before yesterday, the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium proposed that the provincial committee should issue a public criticism of it (the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium) as a measure of accountability for the present situation in the province.

It is indeed unusual, even for our political situation, which is full of surprises almost every day, for an executive-political organ to ask a higher organ (the one that elected it) to pronounce a measure of its political accountability. In this respect, the moves by both Presidiums should only be welcomed, especially because we are undergoing an unstoppable process of reexamining everyone's accountability. After all, it is the right and duty of every executive-political organ in the LCY to self-critically examines its work and to, in this context, express its views on the kind and degree of its own accountability.

...However, this time it appears that something has gone awry. According to the statute, it is the LCY Central Committee (in the first case) and the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee (in the second case) that are supposed to raise the question of their executive-political organs' accountability, and not the other way around. This is not only their right, but it is primarily their duty, especially at present when as a society and a political movement we are undergoing a deep crisis and experiencing political frictions, interethnic problems, the lack of responsibility on the part of leaderships....

The very act of self-evaluation and one's own proposal of the measures and degree of accountability therefore raise several questions:

—Can an executive-political organ itself, in this case the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium, propose any kind of measure?

—Does this move not conceal, even if subconsciously, an intention to prejudge the assessment and decision of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee, or does proposal of a certain measure not in a manner restrict a more fundamental examination of own one's accountability and direct the course of the discussion before it is even begun?

—Is this move not yet further proof that as a political party we are only slowly ridding ourselves of a practice that existed at the time of the Politburo—namely, that what a top executive-political organ thinks and proposes is much more important than whether the LCY Central Committee and the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee have enough political room and independence to evaluate and assess to what extent and how should those in charge of implementing the party policy indeed do this and, only on the basis of this, establish the level of their possible accountability.

The self-evaluated "public criticism" which the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium recommended to itself can indeed be the result of a genuine self-criticism. However, the self-criticism of an executive-political organ should not go beyond the framework of an honest statement of facts, results, and weaknesses to the forum that elected it, to whom it is accountable. Why? This is best illustrated by the example of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium, which pronounced in advance its own accountability for the situation in Kosovo as only objective.

Kosovo Population 'Explosion' Detailed, Condemned

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1935 GMT 7 Nov 88

[Text] Belgrade, November 7 (TANJUG)—The population of Kosovo, an monomous [as received] province of Yugoslavia's Republic of Serbia, has increased by 1.1 million over the past forty years and doubled since 1959 to reach nearly two million. 90 percent of the population are ethnic Albanians.

From 1921 to 1981, when the last census was taken, Kosovo population's share in the total population of Yugoslavia rose from 3.5 per cent to 7.1 per cent, and of Serbia to 17 per cent.

According to a study made by the Belgrade Demographic Research Centre, the population on the territory of Yugoslavia rose from 8.9 million to 22.4 million, or by a total of 13.5 million, over the past century. The population growth was the highest in Kosovo—100 per cent since 1950—while dropping severalfold in other parts of the country over the period.

The enormous population growth, lower mortality and insignificant migration of the ethnic Albanian population are the main causes of demographic explosion in Kosovo. The present growth rate in Yugoslavia is only 3 per thousand, as against 22.2 per thousand in Kosovo. If the population of this province continues to grow at this rate, it will double in 32 years. At the present rate, the whole country would need 230 years to achieve this, demographers warn.

The high birth rate in Kosovo—42 per cent of its population are children under 14—is the cause of many economic, social and education problems. According to experts, this too is one of the reasons why Kosovo is one of the most homogeneous ethnic wholes in multi-ethnic Yugoslavia.

Over 30,000 Serbs and Montenegrins have migrated from the province since 1981 and counterrevolution by Albanian chauvinists and separatists, and now make under 10 per cent of its total population.

One of the effects of demographic explosion in Kosovo is that 75 per cent of its population are supported.

Another is that Kosovo has the highest unemployment, although its 4.5-per-cent employment rate is the highest in Yugoslavia. [sentence as received] About 133,000 persons, or 25 per cent of the total active population, are currently seeking jobs.

At the present population growth, some 366,000 new jobs would have to be created by the year 2000 to keep unemployment at approximately the same level.

High birth rate has adversely affected especially the position of women, 72.6 per cent of whom are illiterate. In 1971, women accounted for 17.6 per cent of the employed, as against only 7.6 per cent about ten years later.

According to a poll conducted in the 1970s, 91 per cent of women in Kosovo did not use contraceptive devices or pills, and the situation in this respect has not changed essentially since. An average Albanian family in Kosovo's capital of Pristina has 5.1 members, and an average family in Ljubljana, capital of the Republic of Slovenia, 2.6 members.

The reasons why are contained in the latest demographic data on Kosovo, made public by the institute. For decades, Kosovo was "swallowing" the bulk of financial resources from a federal fund for the underdeveloped republics and Kosovo, but in spite of that was becoming increasingly poor. The data clearly show a complete absence of any general population policy in Kosov. This has far-reaching effects not only in this but in all other parts of the country, adversely affecting their speedier economic development.

In the name of the future of many generations, demographers, politicans and the whole progressive public are more and more loudly demanding the application of a consistent population policy concept in Kosovo.

Vojvodina Provincial Committee Leaders Resign

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[Text] Novi Sad, 9 Nov (TANJUG)—Today the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee in its session unanimously approved the resignations of eight members: Josip Colic, Todor Gavrilov, Nadezda Ivkovic, Dusan Popovic, Andras Serda, Milovan Sogorov, Miladin Stanimirovic, and Silvija Zugic-Rijavec.

Fifteen other members of the Vojvodina LC party committee were unanimously relieved of their membership duties.

Officials' Responsibility To Be Set

AU1011075688 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 9 Nov 88

[Text] According to reports by our correspondent, the Vojvodina Provincial LC Committee formed working groups to establish the political responsibility of members of the LC of Vojvodina Provincial Committee Presidium who did not tender their resignations. It has also been demanded that the responsibility of communal party organizations be established.

These members of the provincial committee are: Branimir Brkljac, Miladin Cepic, Mihajlo Katona, Janos Kormeci, Djerdj Laslo, Zivan Marelj, Djordje Radosavljevic, and Slobodan Tesic. This also includes the Presidium members who did not submit resignations from their posts as provincial committee members: Zivan Berisavljevic, Janko Drca, Miroslav Francuski, Katalin Hajnal, Svetozar Jovanovic, Sinisa Korica, Geza Madaj, and Karlo Vajs.

The political responsibility of Presidium members who submitted resignations from their membership in the provincial committee will also be established.

The session of the provincial committee is just nearing an end.

New Vojvodina Leadership Elected

LD1011010288 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2342 GMT 9 Nov 88

[Text] Novi Sad, Nov 9 (TANJUG)—The party organization of the Yugoslav Autonomous Province of Vojvodina this evening elected a new leadership, after the previous leadership was forced to submit a collective resignation last month over serious political mistakes which had brought 200,000 dissatisfied citizens into the streets of the provincial capital of Novi Sad. The resignation was unprecedented in the post-war history of Yugoslavia.

The League of Communists of Vojvodina Provincial Committee elected by secret ballot 25 new members from among 44 candidates to replace those who had resigned. The provincial committee is the highest organ of the provincial party organization between its four-yearly conferences.

From among its membership and from among more candidates than the required number, the provincial committee elected, also by secret ballot, 11 members of the Presidency which conducts the party's day-to-day affairs in this northeastern part of Yugoslavia with a population of two million.

The coordinator of the provincial committee's task force which has been in charge of party activities in Vojvodina over the past month, Novi Sad University Professor Dr Ilija Cosmic, said at today's session that the executive-political organs at the provincial level and also in some of the 50 communes and municipalities had had to leave due to a growing dogmatic and bureaucratic attitude towards major party and social problems.

Social dissatisfaction, uncertainty and the concern of the people over the overall situation in the country and primarily over the situation in the Province of Kosovo, were accentuated by growingly tense relations between the leaderships of Vojvodina and Serbia in debates about a new constitution which should give the biggest Yugoslav republic somewhat greater powers in the state activities of its two provinces, Vojvodina and Kosovo.

The Vojvodina party organization faces a special conference in a month's time at which it should adjust its policy to the requirements of the times and the manifest will of the people.